WEATHER
Occasional Rain, Continued Warm

Daily Worker

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TRUMAN TALKS WELFARE--BUT PUSHES WARFARE

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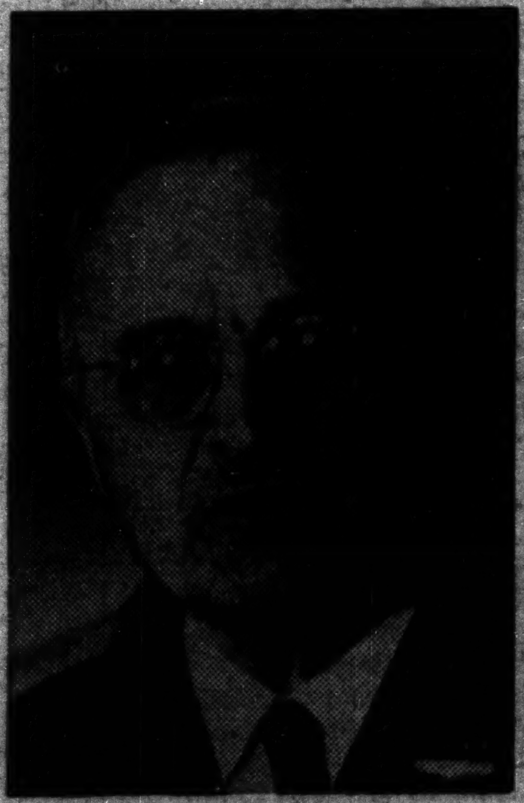
Repeat Performance

An Editorial

PRESIDENT TRUMAN REPEATS THE ACT which he performed before Congress last year. He tips his hat to the social reforms the people desperately desire, merely making formal legislative proposals for which he does nothing to win. Then, he makes sure that America will have to keep on spending twenty billion dollars a year for war contracts and war preparations. But it is this cold war pork barrel which makes impossible the fulfillment of promises of social reform to the people.



TRUMAN

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S program for America can be summed up as follows: Forward through war contracts, more cold war spending, and, if necessary, through starting a hot atomic war which will give us freedom and $12,000 a year incomes in the year 2000 A.D.–if any of us are left.

Truman's message combines two opposite and contradictory things—the promise of peace and a better life, plus the philosophy of buying American prosperity through a guns-not-butter program leading to reaction and war.

Truman's economic advisers warn him that a terrific economic crisis is brewing. Capitalism's world markets shrink and "over - production" menaces the impoverished millions in the countries where private monopoly still operates industry. To meet this, the two Wall Street parties have united on a policy of vast armaments economics,

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Telegram Gets The Sun; Workers Get the Gate

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Dewey Shuns Needs Of People In His Talk

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Truman Talks About Social Welfare As He Presses Drive for Warfare

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—President Truman today asked Congress to continue supplying him with the weapons of the cold war and also to enact civil rights and social welcial welfare measures. His State of the Union message, delivered today to a joint session of both houses, was a typical Truman performance. Although he used the word "peace" a dozen times, it led him only to the conclusion that the U. S. must "maintain a strong and well balanced defense organization." And although he again pledged support to the United Nations, he praised the Atlantic Pact and called for a continuation of the Military Assistance Program and the Marshall Plan, both of them projects operating outside the UN. He called for extension of Selective Military Service.

Truman acknowledged his program will require an increase in taxes, although he promised it would be "moderate." Seventy percent of the budget will be devoted to "meeting the cost of past wars and to work for world peace," Truman said.

A forewarning that Truman's request for civil rights legislation will have the same lack of results as in the first session was given today by Senate Majority Leader Scott Lucas (D-Ill). Commenting on the President's message, Lucas said, "some measures requested by the President are highly controversial. It is difficult to predict at this time what action may be taken by Congress on these measures."

The domestic program differed hardly at all from last year's State of the Union message. He repeated his requests for repeal of Taft-Hartley and adoption of his Feb., 1948, civil rights program, almost in the same words as in previous speeches, although the mere repetition of the request has notably failed to get results.

He offered no new arguments for their adoption and left the impression that he had no new ideas on how to secure Congressional action on them. If he felt any keen disappointment at Congress' failure to act during the first session or any special determination to insure their adoption at this session, it was not apparent in his message.

CONCILIATES BIG BUSINESS

In contrast to the fighting messages of Franklin Roosevelt which excoriated the "economic royalists," Truman's message was extremely conciliatory to business. Although he said legislation to "curb monopoly" was necessary, he stressed that businessmen must be provided with "incentives necessary for investment and for the development of new lines of enterprise." Despite reports of big business hostility to Truman because of his alleged commitment to the "welfare state," it is doubtful that Wall Street's reaction to the message will be unfavorable.

Even on the tax question, on which Truman in general took an evasive position, the message was full of promises to business interests. Taxes, he said, will be held "to the lowest levels consistent with our international requirements and the essential needs of economic growth."

Tax reforms, which he will later submit to Congress, he said, will "stimulate business activity, and yield a moderate amount of additional revenue."

The only "enemy" of the people's welfare against which Truman thundered was "Communism." As in his 1949 message Truman did not mention the USSR by name but contented himself with three or four paragraphs belaboring the "false promises of Communism."

In view of the well know fact that Truman identifies Socialism with "oppression or tyranny," two sentences in his message may have a sinister meaning. "In foreign policy," he said, "we can never be tolerant of oppression or tyranny. . . . We shall extend the full benefits of the democratic way of life to millions who do not now enjoy them, and preserve mankind from dictatorship and tyranny."

NEW COLD WAR STEP

It is possible that the President is here parrotting the proposal of John Foster Dulles that the U. S. take steps to "liberate" the peoples of the Soviet Union and the new democracies of Eastern Europe and of China from the people's governments which they have raised to power. If this is true, then the Truman message represents a further advance in the aggressiveness of American imperialism in the cold war against the socialist nations.

Preceding the President into the redecorated House chamber were the Senators, then the cabinet, then the diplomatic corps. The galleries were filled, their first row taken by newsreel and television camera men.

Although Truman's entry was applauded generally by members

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Another Sellout, Says Marcantonio

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY), said President Truman by his emphasis on the cold war in his State of the Union message "negates the demagogic promises he made on his domestic program." Marcantonio described Truman's message as a repetition of the same sellout pattern of previous Truman messages. Marcantonio pointed out that Chairman John Lesinski (D-Mich), of the House Labor Committee, had postponed House action on the FEPC bill until Jan. 23. "Why the postponement?" asked Marcantonio. "We should go to work on FEPC in the House at once. The Senate should immediately take up consideration of the anti-polltax bill which has already been passed in the House. Failure of Truman leaders in the House and Senate to take this action spells a 'sellout on civil rights,'" Marcantonio said.

Truman's 'Optimism' Belied by Own Aides

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—"The state of the union continues to be good," President Truman told Congress in his message today. The Commerce and Labor Departments said otherwise.

In reports issued yesterday, the two departments released a mass of statistics which showed (1) more than 2,500,000 workers have exhausted their unemployment benefits; (2) 7,500,000 lived on meager unemployment payments during the year; (3) 16,500,000 workers were on short time and short pay; (4) 276,000 industrial jobs had disappeared in a year.

"We have met and reversed the first significant downturn in economic activity since the war," Truman said to Congress.

The Commerce Department said unemployment had continued its year-round rise, reaching 3,489,000 between November and December.

A year ago, unemployment was reported at 1,941,000, the Commerce Department said.

"Our nation has grown enormously in material well-being," the President said. "This growth has come about, not by concentrating the benefits of our progress in the hands of a few, but by increasing the wealth of the great body of our citizens."

Robert C. Goodwin, Director of the Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security, reported that 7,500,000 workers had drawn unemployment benefits during 1949 for an average of 12.5 weeks. "The number of workers who exhausted all their benefits increased steadily throughout the year, to a total of more than one million during the first nine months," Goodwin said.

"As the year drew to a close," Goodwin reported, "it appeared that a third of the beneficiaries during the year would exhaust their benefit rights; in some states, more than half had already used up all their benefits."

A few days earlier, the Federal Trade Commission reported industry profits had increased from \$2 billion to \$2.3 billion between July and September, a 15 percent jump. There was less than one percent increase in sales in the same period.

"Our country must be more than a land of opportunity for a select few," Truman declared. "It must be a land of opportunity for all of us. In such a land, all can grow and prosper together."

Goodwin declared that the benefits which unemployed workers drew fluctuated around \$20 during the first half of the year and rose gradually to about \$21 during the last three months. The Commerce Department said "the decline in non-agricultural employment from the 1948 level was accompanied by a substantial rise in the number whose hours of work had been cut back because of slack work and other economic factors."

Dennis Answers Truman

Eugene Dennis, General Secretary of the Communist Party, yesterday issued the following statement in comment on President Truman's State of the Union message.

DENNIS

"President Truman's repeat performance of last year's State of the Union message had one new wrinkle—he now definitely sets the date for a 'Fair Deal' in the year 2000 A.D. This sends shivers down the spine of the Dixie-Gops, who are wailing that the Administration plans to 'socialize' America.

"All the same, this year's presidental message, like last year's, still adds up to more 'cold war,' unprecedented armaments and bigger profits for Wall Street.

"If anything good is to be squeezed out of this session of Congress in terms of civil-rights legislation, housing, health, rent control, Taft-Hartley repeal—the people are going to have to rely on their own independent strength instead of taking promise for performance, or Dixie-GOP screams as evidence that Truman really threatens to hurt Wall Street, labor, the Negro people and all advocates of peace will have to work together and fight like hell. The people's welfare can only be advanced by their united action against the trusts and their bi-partisan war program—and against those who promote it either from the White House or from the reactionary, GOP-Bourbon controlled Congress."

UE, Murray Urge T-H Repeal This Year

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Greater efforts from the Administration—not cynical double-talk—can change enough votes in Congress

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President's Pie in A War-Clouded Sky

President Truman presented a pleasant forecast of life in these United States in the year 2,000 A.D. In his State of the Union message to Congress, Truman predicted that total national production, now \$255,000,000,000 a year, "will be nearly four times as much" 50 years from now.

"Allowing for the expected growth in population," the President added, this would mean that the real income of the average family in the year 2,000 would be "about three times what it is today."

Three times your present income. Think of that! Federal Reserve Board figures place the 1948 income of the average family at about \$4,200. Thus the Truman prediction would bring the average income in 2,000 A.D. to about \$12,600.

Now, even if the Federal Reserve Board figures for "average" 1948 incomes are grossly exaggerated, a 300 percent increase would be a mighty fine thing.

Only . . . President Truman forgot the little matter of capitalism's cold war.

Truman didn't try to explain how Wall Street imperialism, which has spent \$20,000,000,000 of the American people's money in a mad crusade against "communism," is going to make possible a prosperous America . . . 50 years from now.

Truman didn't point out that the huge sums expended on foreign "aid" and armaments could have been used, instead, to add \$500 to the annual income of every American family—thus doing the job right now which Truman would postpone for 50 years. He did not tell the people that the fortune expended in the criminal folly of financing Chiang Kai-shek and the reactionary dregs of Europe could raise their living standards now, were it diverted to such uses as the building of homes, schools, hospitals.

Nor did the President indicate that his promise for 2000 A.D. is so much pie-in-the-sky so long as the cold war continues and threatens, at any time, to set the world aflame.

Queens Crowds Bronx in Worker Sub Race

A photo finish between Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn, and Manhattan looms in The Worker subscription race for the New York Communist Party State Committee Plaque. The award will be made at the Third Milestone Dinner Jan. 11 at the Yugoslav-American Home, 405 W 41 St.

The First Milestone winner of the plaque was Brooklyn, but the Bronx took it at the Second Milestone. Currently, the Bronx still has a slight lead with 36 percent of its 3,750 sub quota. Hot on its heels, though, is Queens, with 33 percent, Manhattan with 28 percent, and Brooklyn with 23 percent.

Brooklyn, however, plans a leap ahead to possibly over 50 percent of its quota, with a county-wide mobilization this week-end.

Other awards at the dinner will be the William Z. Foster Certificates of Achievement, which go to club chairman whose groups hit 100 percent of their quotas. Twenty-three clubs appeared on the William Z. Foster Honor Roll published in last weekend Worker.

Special honors will be paid to outstanding Worker Builders. The city leader today is Hyman Winters of Brooklyn, with more than 100 subs. But close behind are several others who are around the century mark.

William Norman, New York State CP secretary, declared yesterday that the "entire Party wants to salute these tireless, bold workers who have set an example for all of us. We will turn out to honor them and to learn from them at the Third Milestone Dinner."

Telly Gets the Sun; Workers Get the Gate

By Joseph North

The New York Sun ended its 116-year career as a daily newspaper ingloriously yesterday. It was bought by publisher Roy Howard, who gobbled up the old New York World two decades ago. Today the World-Telegram will appear as "The World Telegram and The Sun."

So monopoly marches on and whatever it touches it shrivels. The Sun had employed 1,200 men and women and the jobs of most vanished yesterday. And without a day's notice.

This newspaper had been the delight of well-to-do Westchester and Long Island, a strong Republican voice, and so it continued to its dying gasp. Even as it went down it could not avoid an anti-labor curse, and its publisher, Thomas W Dewart, blamed labor for his paper's demise. "Union demands have become too great for us to meet," was the swan song.

I talked to the workingmen on the Sun: in the mailing department, the printroom, the truckdrivers. They stood around in angry, bewildered, worried knots. They left home yesterday morning and arrived at work to find their jobs had disappeared.

A COLD NOTICE

On the bulletin boards in the various departments a cold notice informed them the paper had been sold.

In the mailing department that employs 300 men, the bulletin board had a Christmas card from The Sisters of the Christain Doctrine that wished all "a very merry Christmas and a happy and prosperous New Year." Next to it was the notice pasted up in the morning signed by Lawrence W. Merahn, circulation director.

The men crowded around it trying to get their three weeks vacation pay as a farewell token of the management. They didn't know. The circulation director merely told them: "Notice is hereby given effective as of Wed., Jan. 15, 1950, all Sun employes who are members of the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union of New York City and nearby will be laid off and their services will be terminated."

GLOOMY TALK

The men continued their saddened talk all over the building. Young, old, middle-aged. I talked with some who had worked here 20, 30, 51 years. One said: "I'm afraid to call home. I don't know what to tell the wife." Another said he had told his wife, "like a damn fool," and she had broken into tears. "She's six months gone," he said, "and I saw I made a mistake. I tried to tell her I already got a job on the Tribune, but she didn't believe me."

That's how it was throughout the building. I wandered into the newsroom: the men were better dressed but the look of consternation was on their faces. In the composing room some youngsters tried a dismal joke but it fell flat in the gloom. Nobody knows what tomorrow will bring.

The purchase by the World-Telegram included the name, the good will and circulation list of the Sun. No plant facilities, physical equipment or real estate is involved in the sale.

The joint statement of Howard and Dewart indicated that "familiar names, faces and features" will continue in the World-Telegram.

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NAACP Demands FEPC This Month

By John Hudson Jones

The 41st annual executive meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People demanded of both Republicans and Democrats yesterday that FEPC legislation be passed this month.

The resolution warned that the Negro people "will not be beguiled by the machinations of the foes of FEPC, whether they be Democrats or Republicans, who threaten to substitute the toothless Ferguson anti-lynch bill or a poll tax constitutional amendment for FEPC legislation. The NAACP reiterates its insistence upon highest priority for FEPC."

Meanwhile, the executive board of the New York Branch announced it would issue credentials to all individuals, regardless of affiliation, who wish to back the civil rights mobilization in Washington, D. C., Jan. 15-17.

The New York Branch is sponsoring a local mobilization Jan. 12, at the Harlem YWCA, 179 W. 137, to fight for housing, against police brutality and for jobs. It will discuss Federal legislation and instruct its delegation to the national meeting.

The call to the local parley urges "all organizations in New York City to send representatives . . ."

JAMAICA DELEGATIONS

Other local branches were also speeding preparations for record breaking delegations to Washington. The Jamaica branch is circulating a petition on civil rights aimed at collecting 20,000 signatures for presentation to Congressmen and the Truman administration during the mobilization.

Among local organizations cooperating with this branch are Hadassah, Queensboro Tenants League, the National Council of Negro Women, Allied Bartenders of Long Island, Inc., Committee to End Discrimination in Levittown, B'nai B'rith, Macy's Local 1-S, Department Store Union, Brown-Joseph-Chittick Post 1516, American Legion, Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order, Young Progressives, American Jewish Congress, Labor Youth League, and Ameri-

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2 More Retain CRC Lawyers In Trenton Case

Horace Wilson and John McKenzie, two of the six Negro victims in the Trenton frameup, have signed legal papers retaining O. John Rogge, Solomon Golat, William L. Paterson and Emmanuel Block as their legal counsel, it was announced yesterday by the Civil Rights Congress. Wilson and McKenzie had previously been represented by lawyers appointed by Judge Charles P. Hutchinson. They acted following Hutchinson's attempt to deprive their co-defendants of the right to choose their own lawyers.

Wilson and McKenzie also joined Ralph Cooper, Collis English and James Thorpe in authorizing Patterson, as CRC executive secretary, "to enlist the aid of that organization, its friends, and supporters in any steps that it may deem necessary and wise in the conduct of that retrial and my defense."

Wilson said they were signing because "they're the lawyers who brought us out of that death house. We are going to stick together till we're all free."

Paul Robeson, chairman of the Committee to Free the Trenton Six, issued a New Year's appeal for funds to carry on the fight.

Three of the counsel retained yesterday are the lawyers Hutchinson is seeking to oust from the defense. An injunction restraining him from barring them is being sought in the U.S. District Court in Trenton.

The retrial, ordered by the New Jersey State Supreme Court after finding the first trial record 'tainted with error, is to begin Feb. 6.

Dewey Shuns Needs Of People in His Talk

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—In one hour and twenty minutes of 6,000 dull-spoken words Gov. Thomas E. Dewey yesterday retraced his disastrous Presidential program, repeated the futile campaign utterances of John Foster Dulles, formulated a "free enterprise" administration a la Herbert Hoover and gave out for the people of New York State only the despairing outlook of "tightening our belts."

The governor's 32-page message delivered at his eighth annual appearance before the joint legislature was a masterpiece of sterile verbiage. Both in its presentation and in content the speech was so colorless and uninspiring that not even the die-hard Republicans in the 204-man legislature could be moved to applause; quite a number snored approvingly after the first 1,000 words.

The message highlighted the following facts:

- No new taxes will be imposed on big business and wealthy individuals but current inequitable burdens on low-income workers will be maintained.
- The state's contributions to local welfare assistance will be cut. A report prevalent in the capital is that present welfare costs of 80 percent may be slashed to 60 percent, putting unbearable financial loads on communities already facing mounting joblessness and rising relief loads.

NO SCHOOL AID

School construction and educational expenses were not even discussed in the report. Nowhere did Dewey suggest raising teacher salaries or legislation to meet the overcrowding, under-supplied, inadequate conditions of schools.

He recommended no change in the current sieve-like rent control law and passed the buck for the imminent rent rise crisis to the New York city administration. He even hinted that a state rent-freeze may be bypassed despite the voiding of the Sharkey rent lav by proposing such legislation

DEWEY

only "if it be legally possible and prudent to do so."

On housing and non-discrimination guarantees for low-cost projects the governor was silent. He made no proposals to bolster civil rights legislation and omitted any reference to eliminating by state

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Feinberg Law Repeal Bill Introduced

Special to the Daily Worker

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—The first bill to repeal the thought-control Feinberg law, twice declared unconstitutional in two separate state supreme court decisions, was introduced in the legislature today by Democratic Assemblyman Philip Schupler of the 19th A. D., Brooklyn.

Apparently emboldened by the two court opinions and moved by overwhelming mass opposition to the bill, Assemblyman Schupler today blasted the Feinberg bill as a "bad law" which "should be repealed."

The Brooklyn assemblyman couldn't resist some redbaiting, however. He called for a "fight against Communists with every means at our dispossal" and said he was opposed to having school teachers "who are Communist Party members."

Thompson Calls Dewey 1950 Hoover

Robert Thompson, chairman of the New York State Communist Party, yesterday issued the following comment on Gov. Dewey's message to the Legislature:

"Even a cursory glance at the Dewey message reveals it to be a 1950 variety of sheer Hooverism. It is the Dulles stuff which the people of New York rejected overwhelmingly in the 1949 elections. Fundamentally, Dewey's message is an application to New York State of the bipartisan war program.

"Dewey's proposal not to tax big business while threatening slashes in local relief assistance symbolizes his whole starve-the-poor attitude. His failure to propose extension of unemployment compensation — a Number 1 item for New York's jobless—is likewise significant.

"The Governor's straight-faced reference to civilian defense against a mythical atomic aggression is his contribution to the destruction of peace. His difference with the Truman Administration are tactical and not basic since he in no wise criticizes the bipartisan foreign policy which is at the root of Federal budgetary problems. In effect, he endorses the huge expenditures for aggressive war preparations.

"The people of New York need increased unemployment insurance and relief, a wide school-building, housing and hospital program, civil rights laws with teeth, and a progressive tax program with the emphasis on corporate and large incomes.

"This cannot be achieved by relying on the Democratic Party, whose leadership is playing cynical politics with the people of New York. A progressive program can be wrung from this Legislature only by the widest unity of the people, irrespective of political or religious viewpoint, with organized labor at its head fighting for the needs of the people."

Memo to the Reader

By ALAN MAX
Managing Editor

THE FABLE OF THE MISSING EXPLANATION

One of our staff members visited a Communist Party club in the Bronx and came back with the news that the club seemed to be doing well on Worker subscription renewals but hadn't done anything about getting new readers.

"Now, how do you explain that, unlike many other clubs I know of, they don't go after new readers?" he asked me in a tone that implied that I wouldn't know the answer either.

"That's easy," I said. "From your description, it's clear that the club you visited has the misfortune to be located in a community where there is no political activity, no political struggles."

"You're all wrong," he said with a deep sadness in his voice. "There's a big tenants' movement, a good American Labor Party vote, many progressive organizations."

"Then it's clear that unfortunately the Communists are not connected with these movements," I went on wisely.

"Wrong again," he said mournfully. "The Communists are in the thick of every struggle in that neighborhood, as they generally are everywhere. So how explain that this particular club doesn't go out for new readers?"

I considered the matter carefully. "There just is no explanation," I replied sagely.

"But Marxists believe there is an explanation for everything. Do you disagree with that?" he inquired.

"No," I said. "I agree with the general principle. But the case you mention must be the exception to the rule. There just can't be any sensible explanation for that one."

Today's POINT of ORDER

President Truman's greeting to the American people: "Happy New Year—in 2,000 A.D."

Council Asks State Law To Revive City Rent Lids

The new City Council yesterday, by 22 to 3, passed an emergency resolution asking the State Legislature to okay enabling legislation on the Sharkey rent law, recently invalidated by the State Court of Appeals. Objecting to the resolution were lone minority member Stanley M. Isaacs, Manhattan Republican, and Hugh Quinn and Eric Treulich, both Queens Democrats. All three had voted against the Sharkey Law last October, which protects tenants against evictions as a result of unwarranted rent boosts by the Federal Office of Housing Expeditor.

Isaacs said he favored elimination of federal controls, with state rent controls in effect.

The council of 24 Democrats and one Republican unanimously elected Joseph T. Sharkey, majority leader, and Isaacs minority leader for the present term, which runs through 1953.

The only committee elected at this session was the Rules Committee, headed by Frederick Schick, Richmond Democrat. The only major bill offered by Schick during his past term was a request that a name of a Richmond street be changed.

PROMISES STATE LAW

Special to the Daily Worker

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Assemblyman D. Mallory Stephens, Republican chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and head of the State Temporary Rent Commission, today agreed to introduced a bill next Monday night to validate the Sharkey rent law. The decision was made at a conference between Stephen and John P. McGrath, New York City corporation counsel, this afternoon.

McGrath informed reporters that Stephens "was very cooperative" though he could give no guarantees of the bill's passage.

Stephens will convene his committee next Monday at 8 p. m. before the assembly session starts to discuss the bill, and the rent commission will meet earlier on the same legislation.

The proposed Stephens measure will call for validation of the Sharkey Law, which forbids rent rises above the March 1, 1949, level without certification from the City Temporary Rent Commission. It will also include all emergency rent measures passed by the City Council last year.

Coal Train Service

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The government today ordered railroads with less than 26 days' supply of coal to sidetrack every third coal-burning passenger train next Sunday midnight.

Gov't Hands 2 Seamen to Shipowners for Deportation

Two Greek seamen kidnaped by the Justice Department last week and held on Ellis Island yesterday were removed by private shipowner guards for removal to fascist Greece.

The two men, Michael Chiotis and Antonios Velandos, were described by the Greek Maritime Union as militant leaders in a protest by the crew of the SS Katherine against a cut in wages to 27 cents an hour. In reprisal, the shipowner enlisted the aid of the Immigration Service which first held the men aboard ship in Newport News, Va., and then seized and removed them to Ellis Island last Wednesday in defiance of a habeas corpus writ issued for their freedom by the Virginia courts.

Yesterday, the Greek Maritime Union said, the two seamen were removed from Ellis Island by guards of the Livanos Shipowner Co. and taken to Philadelphia. There, the SS Atlantic Emperor was expected to leave at 6 p.m. with the two unionists for fascist Greece via the Suez Canal.

British Gov't Rushes Troops to Eritrea

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The British Labor Government has rushed troops to Eritrea on the Red Sea coast, it was announced today by Greville Drew, chief administrator for the British trusteeship over that former Italian colony. Eritrea is north of Ethiopia.

Drew said the first contingents had already arrived at the port of Massawa. A British warship also was said to be en route there for a display of force.

Drew said that Britain, as the administering power in Eritrea, was "gravely concerned at the repeated acts of murder and violence committed in the territory during recent weeks."

Drews statement was released by the British Foreign Office.

"Additional troops at present arriving in Eritrea will render even more effective the cooperation which the military authorities at all times extend in the maintenance of law and order and in the hunting down of the Shifta (tribal) gangs," he said.

He said Britain had intimated to the Italian and Ethiopian governments that it "would take a serious view" of any action by their representatives likely to provoke disturbances.

UE Asks Early Poll of Big 3

NEWARK, Jan. 4.—The United Electrical and Radio Workers yesterday challenged the rump CIO union in the electrical industry (IUE), the National Labor Relations Board and the General Electric, Westinghouse and General Motors companies to agree to a speedy consent election on the same day to determine the collective bargaining representative in all the plants of these companies.

The challenge for a speedy, one-day consent election was made by UE general counsel David Scribner in Pittsburgh, where the NLRB is holding hearings on an election petition filed by Westinghouse.

UE had previously proposed consent elections to be held in the plants of these companies on March 15, shortly before the expiration dates of UE contracts. Both the IUE and the board turned down this request.

UE's statement charged the three major electrical firms had entered into a conspiracy with the IUE and the Taft-Hartley board to "split off sections of the UE membership into a company union so that they can tear up the national UE contracts by which workers have more than doubled their wages and greatly improved their conditions over the years." The statement added that UE is now issuing the election challenge "to give the membership of UE the opportunity through their votes to smash the conspiracy against them."

NLRB to Discuss Elections on UE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Robert N. Denham, general counsel for the National Relations Board, andnounced today he had instructed the board's Baltimore office to invite officials of the United Electrical Workers and the CIO dual union headed by James Carey to discuss plans for consent elections at plants of General Electric, Westinghouse.

U.S. STEEL JOINS T-H DRIVE AGAINST MINERS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (UP).—Several big "captive" soft coal operators today joined the industry's drive for a court order to force John L. Lewis to order the United Mine Workers back on a full five-day work week.

They included four subsidiaries of U. S. Steel Corp. and the Central Pennsylvania Coal Producers Association, representing a combined production of about 50,000,000 tons a year.

They filed new charges with the National Labor Relations Board accusing Lewis of violating the Taft-Hartley Act.

Bare Philippine Parley On Formosa Intrigue

HONG KONG, Jan. 4.—The Peking Radio today asserted that the United States will help the Kuomintang defend Formosa by "utilizing the Philippine Islands as a military base." The Peking radio also issued a call to millions of Chinese living in Malaya, Indonesia, the Philippines, Viet Nam, Siam and Australia to rally to the "democratic, united front."

The broadcast said a secret conference had recently taken place at Baguio, Philippines summer capital, including Myron M. Cowen, U. S. Ambassador to the Philippines, president Elpidio Quirino, and Chen Chiping, the Chinese ambassador.

Before the conference Cowen met with Far East air force commander Gen. George Stratemeyer and Gen. Charles Willoughby, who is Gen. Douglas MacArthur's intelligence chief, the broadcast said.

The call for the Chinese in southeast Asia and Australia to unite came from Miss Ho Hsiangning, director of the Chinese Republic's Overseas Affairs Commission. She said the Republic's occupation of all China, including Formosa, will be completed in "the near future."

Pointing out that Chinese abroad have been assisting the Chinese Revolution since 1911, she said Chinese liberation forces overseas are prepared to expand now, taking in "even those who have blindly followed the reactionaries and are now willing to turn over a new leaf."

Miss Ho said Kuomintang secret agents and imperialists have been sowing discord between overseas Chinese and the native peoples. "But, with the growth of the unprecedented might of the Chinese people, the social status of overseas Chinese will be elevated," she added.

Five Motions In Christoffel Case Filed

Attorney O. John Rogge announced yesterday he had filed a motion asking that the second perjury trial of. Milwaukee labor leader Harold R. Christoffel be held in Wisconsin instead of the District of Columbia.

The motion was one of five Rogge said he had filed by mail with the U. S. District Court of the District of Columbia on behalf of Christoffel, who is accused of lying when he told the House Education and Labor Committee in 1947 he was not a Communist.

In a second motion, the court is asked to dismiss the charge against Christoffel because the indictment does not specify that a qurom was present at the House hearing.

A third motion asks adjournment from Jan. 16 to March 16 so that Rogge can continue with the case of the Trenton 6 in New Jersey.

Motion No. 4 asked for an order permitting Christoffel to take depositions from witnesses in Milwaukee, and the fifth calls for subpenaing of books, papers and documents of Congressmen who claimed they were present during the questioning of the labor leader.

GROCERS' WAREHOUSES PICKETED BY TEAMSTERS

Pickets were set up yesterday outside warehouses of the Greater New York Wholesale Grocers Association, Krasdale Foods and Bernice Foods. Action followed failure of grocery firms and union representatives to reach AFL Local 138, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, to reach agreement on a contract at a State Mediation Board session.

Benjamin C. Roberts of the State Board of Mediation, declared efforts to bring about an agreement would continue. A contract between Local 138 and the companies expired at midnight Saturday after fruitless negotiations which began Oct. 31.

Abraham Price, president of the local, said the work stoppage would halt deliveries in 3,000 retail stores in the metropolitan area.

Act to Deport Father of 9

The Immigration Service has ordered the deportation to Greece of Leon Callow, father of nine American-born children whose ages range from one month to 16 years old.

Callow, 53, has lived in the United States since 1915, and lives in Niles, O. On March 8, 1948, he was arrested for deportation to Greece, where he would face certain death as an anti-fascist fighter.

As a result of his arrest, Callow was fired by the U. S. Gypsum Co., where he had worked for six years. Local hoodlums threatened to burn down their home.

"It is certainly without any sense of human decency that the Immigration Service continue to persecute this man and his family," Abner Green, executive secretary of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born stated.

Seamen Beat Off 15 Goons Armed with Bats

Members of the CIO National Maritime Union yesterday flared up against Joseph Curran's goon rule and routed 15 goons armed with baseball bats. The incident occurred in front of the NMU hall, 346 W. 17 St., after a muscle man struck John Bergen from behind. Bergen, one of the New York patrolmen recently suspended from office by Curran, was distributing leaflets outside the hall.

Two seamen jumped in at that point and sent the goon scurrying. A moment later, however, two other goons came out of the hall and tried to continue where the first one had left off.

But by this time a large group of seamen had collected and gave the two goons a dose of the same medicine.

A few minutes later about 15 goons emerged from the hall, armed with baseball bats. But the goons got the worst of the deal.

Three seamen were yesterday reported arrested outside NMU quarters. They were Robert Martin, 38, of 550 W. 20 St.; Meyer Schneider, 21, of 347 W. 28 St., and Roy Lachman, 22, of 548 Powell St., Brooklyn.

WAFD Party Tops Egypt Poll

CAIRO, Jan. 4.—Former Premier Mustapha El Nahas Pasha's WAFD party piled up a commanding lead in Egypt's parliamentary elections today.

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter, Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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Telly Gets the Sun; Workers Get the Gate

By Joseph North

The New York Sun ended its 116-year career as a daily newspaper ingloriously yesterday. It was bought by publisher Roy Howard, who gobbled up the old New York World two decades ago. Today the World-Telegram will appear as "The World Telegram and The Sun."

So monopoly marches on and whatever it touches it shrivels. The Sun had employed 1,200 men and women and the jobs of most vanished yesterday. And without a day's notice.

This newspaper had been the delight of well-to-do Westchester and Long Island, a strong Republican voice, and so it continued to its dying gasp. Even as it went down it could not avoid an anti-labor curse, and its publisher, Thomas W Dewart, blamed labor for his paper's demise. "Union demands have become too great for us to meet," was the swan song.

I talked to the workingmen on the Sun: in the mailing department, the printroom, the truck-drivers. They stood around in angry, bewildered, worried knots. They left h o m e yesterday morning and arrived at work to find their jobs had disappeared.

A COLD NOTICE

On the bulletin boards in the various departments a cold notice informed them the paper had been sold.

In the mailing department that employs 300 men, the bulletin board had a Christmas card from The Sisters of the Christain Doctrine that wished all "a very merry Christmas and a happy and prosperous New Year." Next to it was the notice pasted up in the morning, signed by Lawrence W. Merahn, circulation director.

The men crowded around it trying to get their three weeks vacation pay as a farewell token of the management. They didn't know. The circulation director merely told them: "Notice is hereby given effective as of Wed., Jan. 15, 1950, all Sun employes who are members of the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union of New York City and nearby will be laid off and their services will be terminated."

GLOOMY TALK

The men continued their saddened talk all over the building. Young, old, middle-aged. I talked with some who had worked here 20, 30, 31 years. One said: "I'm afraid to call home. I don't know what to tell the wife." Another said he had told his wife, "like a damn fool," and she had broken into tears. "She's six months gone," he said, "and I saw I made a mistake. I tried to tell her I already got a job on the Tribune, but she didn't believe me."

That's how it was throughout the building. I wandered into the newsroom: the men were better dressed but the look of consternation was on their faces. In the composing room some youngsters tried a dismal joke but it fell flat in the gloom. Nobody knows what tomorrow will bring.

The purchase by the World-Telegram included the name, the good will and circulation list of the Sun. No plant facilities, physical equipment or real estate is involved in the sale.

The joint statement of Howard and Dewart indicated that "familiar names, faces and features" will continue in the World-Telegram.

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NAACP Demands FEPC This Month

By John Hudson Jones

The 41st annual executive meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People demanded of both Republicans and Democrats yesterday that FEPC legislation be passed this month.

The resolution warned that the Negro people "will not be beguiled by the machinations of the foes of FEPC, whether they be Democrats or Republicans, who threaten to substitute the toothless Ferguson anti-lynch bill or a poll tax constitutional amendment for FEPC legislation. The NAACP reiterates its insistence upon highest priority for FEPC."

Meanwhile, the executive board of the New York Branch announced it would issue credentials to all individuals, regardless of affiliation, who wish to back the civil rights mobilization in Washington, D. C., Jan. 15-17.

The New York Branch is sponsoring a local mobilization Jan. 12, at the Harlem YWCA, 179 W. 137, to fight for housing, against police brutality and for jobs. It will discuss Federal legislation and instruct its delegation to the national meeting.

The call to the local parley urges "all organizations in New York City to send representatives . . ."

JAMAICA DELEGATIONS

Other local branches were also speeding preparations for record breaking delegations to Washington. The Jamaica branch is circulating a petition on civil rights aimed at collecting 20,000 signatures for presentation to Congressmen and the Truman administration during the mobilization.

Among local organizations cooperating with this branch are Hadassah, Queensboro Tenants League, the National Council of Negro Women, Allied Bartenders of Long Island, Inc., Committee to End Discrimination in Levittown, B'nai B'rith, Macy's Local 1-S, Department Store Union, Brown-Joseph-Chittick Post 1518, American Legion, Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order, Young Progressives, American Jewish Congress, Labor Youth League, and Ameri-

(Continued on Page 9)

2 More Retain CRC Lawyers In Trenton Case

Horace Wilson and John McKenzie, two of the six Negro victims in the Trenton frameup, have signed legal papers retaining O. John Rogge, Solomon Golat, William L. Paterson and Emmanuel Block as their legal counsel, it was announced yesterday by the Civil Rights Congress. Wilson and McKenzie had previously been represented by lawyers appointed by Judge Charles P. Hutchinson. They acted following Hutchinson's attempt to deprive their co-defendants of the right to choose their own lawyers.

Wilson and McKenzie also joined Ralph Cooper, Collis English and James Thorpe in authorizing Patterson, as CRC executive secretary, "to enlist the aid of that organization, its friends, and supporters in any steps that it may deem necessary and wise in the conduct of that retrial and my defense."

Wilson said they were signing because "they're the lawyers who brought us out of that death house. We are going to stick together till we're all free."

Paul Robeson, chairman of the Committee to Free the Trenton Six, issued a New Year's appeal for funds to carry on the fight.

Three of the counsel retained yesterday are the lawyers Hutchinson is seeking to oust from the defense. An injunction restraining him from barring them is being sought in the U.S. District Court in Trenton.

The retrial, ordered by the New Jersey State Supreme Court after finding the first trial record 'tainted with error, is to begin Feb. 6.

Dewey Shuns Needs Of People in His Talk

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—In one hour and twenty minutes of 6,000 dull-spoken words Gov. Thomas E. Dewey yesterday retraced his disastrous Presidential program, repeated the futile campaign utterances of John Foster Dulles, formulated a "free enterprise" administration a la Herbert Hoover and gave out for the people of New York State only the despairing outlook of "tightening our belts."

The governor's 32-page message delivered at his eighth annual appearance before the joint legislature was a masterpiece of sterile verbiage. Both in its presentation and in content the speech was so colorless and uninspiring that not even the die-hard Republicans in the 204-man legislature could be moved to applause; quite a number snored approvingly after the first 1,000 words.

The message highlighted the following facts:

- No new taxes will be imposed on big business and wealthy individuals but current inequitable burdens on low-income workers will be maintained.
- The state's contributions to local welfare assistance will be cut. A report prevalent in the capital is that present welfare costs of 80 percent may be slashed to 60 percent, putting unbearable financial loads on communities already facing mounting joblessness and rising relief loads.

NO SCHOOL AID

School construction and educational expenses were not even discussed in the report. Nowhere did Dewey suggest raising teacher salaries or legislation to meet the overcrowding, under-supplied, inadequate conditions of schools.

He recommended no change in the current sieve-like rent control law and passed the buck for the imminent rent rise crisis to the New York city administration. He even hinted that a state rent-freeze may be bypassed despite the voiding of the Sharkey rent law by proposing such legislation only "if it be legally possible and prudent to do so."

DEWEY

On housing and non-discrimination guarantees for low-cost projects the governor was silent. He made no proposals to bolster civil rights legislation and omitted any reference to eliminating by state

(Continued on Page 9)

Feinberg Law Repeal Bill Introduced

Special to the Daily Worker

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—The first bill to repeal the thought-control Feinberg law, twice declared unconstitutional in two separate state supreme court decisions, was introduced in the legislature today by Democratic Assemblyman Philip Schupler of the 19th A. D., Brooklyn.

Apparently emboldened by the two court opinions and moved by overwhelming mass opposition to the bill, Assemblyman Schupler today blasted the Feinberg bill as a "bad law" which "should be repealed."

The Brooklyn assemblyman couldn't resist some redbaiting, however. He called for a "fight against Communists with every means at our disposal" and said he was opposed to having school teachers "who are Communist Party members."

Thompson Calls Dewey 1950 Hoover

Robert Thompson, chairman of the New York State Communist Party, yesterday issued the following comment on Gov. Dewey's message to the Legislature:

"Even a cursory glance at the Dewey message reveals it to be a 1950 variety of sheer Hooverism. It is the Dulles stuff which the people of New York rejected overwhelmingly in the 1949 elections. Fundamentally, Dewey's message is an application to New York State of the bipartisan war program.

"Dewey's proposal not to tax big business while threatening slashes in local relief assistance symbolizes his whole starve-the-poor attitude. His failure to propose extension of unemployment compensation — a Number 1 item for New York's jobless—is likewise significant.

"The Governor's straight-faced reference to civilian defense against a mythical atomic aggression is his contribution to the destruction of peace. His difference with the Truman Administration are tactical and not basic since he in no wise criticizes the bipartisan foreign policy which is at the root of Federal budgetary problems. In effect, he endorses the huge expenditures for aggressive war preparations.

"The people of New York need increased unemployment insurance and relief, a wide school-building, housing and hospital program, civil rights laws with teeth, and a progressive tax program with the emphasis on corporate and large incomes.

"This cannot be achieved by relying on the Democratic Party, whose leadership is playing cynical politics with the people of New York. A progressive program can be wrung from this Legislature only by the widest unity of the people, irrespective of political or religious viewpoint, with organized labor at its head fighting for the needs of the people."

Memo to the Reader

By ALAN MAX
Managing Editor

THE FABLE OF THE MISSING EXPLANATION

One of our staff members visited a Communist Party club in the Bronx and came back with the news that the club seemed to be doing well on Worker subscription renewals but hadn't done anything about getting new readers.

"Now, how do you explain that, unlike many other clubs I know of, they don't go after new readers?" he asked me in a tone that implied that I wouldn't know the answer either.

"That's easy," I said. "From your description, it's clear that the club you visited has the misfortune to be located in a community where there is no political activity, no political struggles."

"You're all wrong," he said with a deep sadness in his voice. "There's a big tenants' movement, a good American Labor Party vote, many progressive organizations."

"Then it's clear that unfortunately the Communists are not connected with these movements," I went on wisely.

"Wrong again," he said mournfully. "The Communists are in the thick of every struggle in that neighborhood, as they generally are everywhere. So how explain that this particular club doesn't go out for new readers?"

I considered the matter carefully. "There just is no explanation," I replied sagely.

"But Marxists believe there is an explanation for everything. Do you disagree with that?" he inquired.

"No," I said. "I agree with the general principle. But the case you mention must be the exception to the rule. There just can't be any sensible explanation for that one."

Today's POINT of ORDER

President Truman's greeting to the American people: "Happy New Year—in 2,000 A.D."

MARITIME PAGE

Appears Every Thursday in the Daily Worker

New Expulsions Planned By Curran at Next Meet

The last issue of the NMU Pilot carries a blown-up picture of Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, standing before his garage door, on which are painted the words, "Death to Curran." Underneath the picture is Curran's statement that these are the terror methods of the "Communists" in Czechoslovakia and "Hitler Germany." The week before Curran told a different story when he appeared on the radio program, Meet the Press.

At the time that this picture appeared, Currans trial committee met to "hear" charges against some 20 or 30 members. These members were told to produce their witnesses. When the witnesse showed up at the hall, they were dumped by Curran's "democratic" goons. When a few progressives showed up at the hall in a group, Curran's goons got panicky and called in the "democratic" cops.

Another example of Curran's "democracy" as opposed to the terror methods of the "Communists" in Hitler Germany, is shown by the following incident in Houston, Tex., in which the victim could not be called a Communist or even a "fellow traveler."

"Tex" La Trale, formerly a strong supporter of Curran had a beef on policy. So the goons took a pistol shot at him wounding him in the arm. He was then told that if he did not report the incident to the police he would not be "expelled" from the union. Furthermore his expenses would be paid while kept on the beach due to the "shot in the arm."

La Trale recovered and then presented the bill for board and room to Joe Dunn, the Houston agent. He was promptly brought up on charges and "expelled" from the union.

The membership learned of the true facts later. They were so enraged that despite all attempts at intimidation, they overwhelmingly voted to reject the charges and reinstate La Trale back into the union.

When Curran brings up his charges before the membership at St. Nick's next Thursday, the membership should be clear who is the real perpetrator of force and violence and vote the Big Lie down.

Marine Log

By JOHN CHILDS

The Truman Administration has given Tokyo a $25,000,000 Christmas gift to rebuild the Japanese merchant marine, making possible the construction of 39 new ships for foreign trade and the reconstruction of 29 war-built ships.

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The Esso Staff Officers Association has negotiated a contract with Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey for all pursers and purser-pharmacist mates in the Esso tanker fleet of 55 American flagships.

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A major plank in the shipowners legislative program for 1950 calls for abolition of the $25,000 maximum yearly salary limitation for officials of subsidized steamship lines from the Merchant Marine Act of 1936.

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An agreement covering captains of lighters in the Port of New York has been reached between ILA Local 996 and the association representing employers, providing for $2 a night wage increase if watching is required after towing, voluntary compliance by companies with state disability laws and a welfare fund.

The SIU, which was recently certified, as unlicensed personnel collective bargaining agent in the Cities Service tanker fleet and is trying to negotiate a contract, has issued a blast against the Maritime Commission for trying to undermine SIU's position by filling job vacancies with school graduates while the co mpany discriminates against SIU members with long experience in the fleet.

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NEW SERVICE FOR CARRIBBEAN ISLES

Linea Sud Americana, an American corporation formed before the last war, has opened a new express liner service between New York and ports in Cuba, Haiti and Dominica, beginning with two Norwegian flagships and others later.

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POSTWAR CARGO SHIPS FASTER

When the American President Lines' current construction program is completed, its seven round-the-world passenger-cargo ships will have about 25 percent more passenger and cargo space and will be several knots faster than its seven prewar ships.

On the Waterfront

BOSSES HAVE PENSIONS, WORKERS NEED THEM

By Jack Karan

We have been developing the broad outlines of a program to meet the problem of unemployment on the waterfront. Such a program must include, as we pointed out last week, a shorter work week with a guaranteed annual wage, the abolition of the shape-up, and the doing away with the virtual open-shop conditions on the piers.

This program must also include a fight for a real pension system. There are plenty of men who are over 60 years old and who have put in more than 25 years in the industry. Many of them are even still working the hold of the ship. They should be pensioned off with a pension of at least $200 per month.

Longshore work, with its murderous speedup on the East Coast, especially since the introduction of the pallet system, and with its dangerous sling loads, is one of the roughest jobs in the country today. Any man who has put in 25 years work in longshore deserves to be retired with a pension.

BOSSES LIKE PENSIONS—FOR THEMSELVES

The bosses will fight such a program . . . pretend that such demands are exorbitant. Such illustrious big business spokesmen as General Eisenhower blasted pensions and the idea of security for an American worker.

Eisenhower, who holds a well-paying job as president of Columbia University, last month told a load of big business men that anyone who wants security in America should be sent to prison. Yet it is no secret that he is retired from the U.S. Army with a $15,000 year pension for life, three servants and his current $25,000 salary. Eisenhower should be the first candidate for his "security jail."

Walter S. Gifford, president of the Telephone Co., retired this week with a pension of $95,000 a year for the rest of his life. To jail with him too! Eh? Of course not. Pensions are a splendid idea . . .but not for workers.

A pension system of $200 a month would not bankrupt the U.S.A. but would provide many additional jobs for younger men while retiring older ones who have made worthy contributions to the wealth of the country.

The figure on earnings of longshoremen last year indicate that on the basis of a 35-hour week about 25,000 longshoremen could be guaranteed an annual wage of $3,500 per year. At the present time even the steady gangs have absolutely no security. They are completely at the mercy of the company's hiring stevedore. They cannot be sure from day to day that they will be working tomorrow. They have absolutely no way of knowing what they will earn over the year, nor any guarantee that they will earn anything.

This job and pay uncertainty on the docks doesn't have to exist. In England the men in the steady gangs are guaranteed an annual wage. And in the Soviet Union all longshormen have a guaranteed annual wage.

This principle of the guaranteed annual wage must be fought for, especially in a casual industry like longshore. If the 35-hour work week were introduced, and all men over 60 were pensioned off, even the extra gangs could become steady gangs, and all could be guaranteed a minimum annual wage of $3,500 per year. Any additional work that might exist beyond the 35-hour guarantee for all the regular men in the industry could then be rotated amongst any extra men that might still remain.

News from Ports and Ships

UNITED FRONT FORCES WASHINGTON HEARING

SAN FRANCISCO.—A united front of five West Coast unions—Marine Cooks, Marine Firemen, Marine Engineers, Radio Operators and the CIO Longshoremen—forced an open hearing in Washington on the claim of $1,500,000 in unpaid unemployment insurance due their membership since 1948.

The members of these unions were illegally disqualified from receiving unemployment benefits during the strike of 1948. This included men who were unemployed before the strike, those laid off because of ships sent to the boneyard, etc.

The union demanded that the States of California and Washington pay off or that under the federal law the states be "discertified" and all funds tied up. Shipowners, appearing at the hearing, threw a "wing-ding" at the prospect of losing their fat rebates on the merit rating.

As a result of this joint pressure, the Department of Labor agreed to hand down a decision shortly and the prospects look good to collect this back money. Furthermore, demands were made to overhaul the whole setup on unemployment insurance immediately so that in the future seamen would get their benefits without red tape.

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CREW FORCES FINK UNION MEN ASHORE

SEATTLE.—The Alaska Steamship Co., under contract to the Marine Cooks and Stewards, CIO, tried to ship four men off the dock through its company union known as the Pacific Marine Stewards Union. The men reported on board but got off within an hour.

"College-Boy" Rotan, spokesman for the company union, demanded at the Taft-Hartley hearings that rotary shipping from the hiring hall be declared illegal and all hands ship off the dock. Under oath he stated that he was receiving financial help and free office space from Lundeberg, head of the Sailors Union of the Pacific.

The other West Coast unions condemned this attack on the MC&S as a direct threat to the hiring halls of all maritime unions.

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SAN PEDRO.—The second attempt to frame and "expel" Dow Wilson, outstanding spokesman against Curran at the last NMU convention, was voted down by the membership.

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N. Y. PORT NEWS

NEW YORK.—At last week's meeting of the Radio Operators Association, it was voted unanimously to condemn the frameup of the Trenton Six. This action followed, despite the rightwing leadership, from the constant hammering at previous meetings on all questions affecting the rights of minority groups. Also passed was a motion that the radio operators stop broadcasting Curran's propaganda.

"Blackie" Lewis, one of Curran's "new" patrolmen, got three sheets in the wind and made a personal appearance at the headquarters of the Waterfront Section. Reason for the visit was to protest the blast of the Maritime Page on his activities in selling a crew short. He stated that it was not true, and that he "was a good union man and a square shooter." He was advised to write to the Maritime Page, setting forth his version, and it would be published.

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MEBA STRIKE OFF

The Marine Engineers called off their strike last week against the Isbrandtsen Steamship Co. The strike was called when the company refused to sign a contract. Main reason given by the engineers for the loss of the strike was the scabbing of Curran, who from the outset of the strike called upon the NMU crews to crash the picket lines.

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CREW BEEFS GET CURRAN'S PIGEONHOLE

AMERICAN LAWYER (U. S. Lines).—The sentiment expressed by the crew at the first meeting at sea was: "Curran has sold out to the shipowners; Drummond and his crew are just as phony and the Commies are a bunch of bomb throwers so what the hell is the use of trying to do anything."

During the course of the trip the company cut down the size of the bath soap to tiny squares so that the crew had to use laundry brown soap. The crew got burned up literally. This, plus a busted oaster, started a big beef, with the result that when the ship arrived in New York a whole list of demands was presented. The company agreed to most of the demands, but fired two crew members as "bomb throwers."

The company was afraid that the crew would take job action, so the National Office of the NMU assured them that the case would be taken up right away in Curran's Arbitration Board and the result should be favorable. What the crew did not know was that out of tens of thousands of beefs in the past six months only two beefs have been taken up by this Arbitration Board. The first beef was lost and the second beef (which the last issue of the Pilot said was "won" but gave no details) is still a complete mystery.

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BAR POLICE, GOONS FROM UNION HALLS

MOOREMACSURF (Moore McCormack S.S. Co.).—Meetings at sea voted the following actions: (1) Reinstatement of elected New York officials and return of all stolen membership books; (2) bar police and goons from membership meetings; (3) Honest Balloting Association to take count on all disputed issues; (4) full support to radio operators fighting Coast Guard-shipowner blacklist; (5) condemned National Office for failure to raise pork chops at Convention.

The meetings also listed the bad quality of the food, the list of repairs to be made, various contract violations and the lack of medical attention. It was voted, 30 in favor and 2 against, that job action be taken unless the beefs were settled.

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NOTE: What are your ideas and suggestions to improve this page? What are your criticisms? For example, it is said that the page is not on a high enough political level, because it does not deal properly with many questions such as the role of the shipowners and the government in the whole industry and has too much about Curran; that it is on too much of an ordinary trade union level in that the vital questions of war and peace are not highlighted, etc. One way to help correct this is to tell us what the workers are thinking, doing or proposing on these and all other questions. Don't be afraid to blast constructively. Good arguments make a good page.

Daily Worker

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SEEK CHARITY, CITY TELLS PENSIONER ($35 A MONTH).

By Bernard Burton

Miss Miriam Wheeler was puzzled. Puzzled but not frightened. The gentle, elderly lady had sought the ear of Mayor O'Dwyer in her quest for justice. O'Dwyer ducked.

For four months she had knocked on door of city agencies. All of them shied clear of her complaint. They had no answer, but the last reply riled her.

The clerk in the office of the Employes Retirement System, 52 Chambers St., said there was nothing that could be done. She suggested that Miss Wheeler go to a charitable institution and apply for "supplementary assistance."

Miss Wheeler didn't take the advice. She said she was going to fight. She would let the whole city know of her case. And one of the places to which she came was the Daily Worker.

22 YEARS SERVICE

For nine years Miss Wheeler had been paying $6.22 a week to the city for her pension fund, an average of about $28 a month, from her paycheck. And when she finally retired on Aug. 1 at 68 years of age, with a record of 22 years service as a ticket agent on the BMT, she thought that now she would be able to settle back for her few remaining years.

But her first monthly pension check brought bitter disillusionment. It amounted to $35.24 a month, $7 a month more than she had been paying in for nine years, ever since the city took over the transit system.

"I've been all over to get something done," she told us. She wrote to Mayor O'Dwyer and got a postcard in return, referring her to the Employes Retirement System. And visits between City Hall and 52 Chambers St. have been of no help.

"I asked them to give me back my own money. I won't live so very much longer and I could live better if I got all the money I paid in. I don't want to go to charity.

(Continued on Page 8)

Romania Raised Pay 30% In '49, Aims Higher in '50

BUCHAREST, Jan. 4 (Telepress).—Average wages in Romania rose 30 percent in 1949, it was announced in the Grand National Assembly, at which the bill for the 1950 one-year plan was introduced. The state economic plan for 1949, which provided for an increase of 40 percent in industrial production, was overfulfilled by 8 percent, it was pointed out.

Under the bill for the 1950 plan, industrial production is to rise further until it is 37 percent higher than 1949.

The following increases in output are planned: Crude oil, 32 percent; coal, 13; power, 13; iron, 16; steel, 19, and machines 42 percent. There will be 20 percent more tractors, 133 percent more tractor ploughs and 265 percent more tractor cultivators.

The arable land will be increased by 2 percent, with increases for crops like rice and cotton of up to 50 percent. Meat production will rise considerably, reaching 43 percent with pigs and 100 percent with poultry.

The targets for the state farms for grain and livestock production are about one-quarter higher than those of individual peasants. The number of tractor stations will increase by 34 percent and that of tractor drivers by 200 percent.

Transport services will carry up to 10 percent more goods and passengers.

The national income next year will be one-quarter higher. Average wages will increase by 8 percent and living standards by 15 percent.

Romanians will eat 18 percent more bread, 24 percent more meat, 27 percent more fresh fish, 40 percent more milk, 21 percent more sugar and twice as much cheese. The shops will sell 21 percent more textiles and 66 percent more footwear.

Next year the total labor power will increase by 130,000 workers. One hundred and fifteen thousand workers will attend professional schools.

Many flats will be built in industrial towns. Seven hundred thousand adult illiterates will learn to read and write. The number of university students will increase by 30 percent to 57,000. Two hundred and twenty thousand workers will spend free holidays in the mountains or at the seaside.

Total investments of 145,000,000 lei will be distributed as follows: over 50 percent for industry, over five for building, nearly seven for agriculture and forestry, over 15 for transport and communications, nearly two for trade, over 10 for social and cultural needs, and nearly 11 for administration.

Huge sums will go into the construction of dozens of important factories, electric power works, houses and hospitals.

These plans are a preparation for the first Five-Year State Plan starting in January, 1951.

The success of the first One-Year Plan was due in the first place to aid from the Soviet Union and from Stalin, says the bill. This represents a guarantee for the successful construction of Socialism. Cooperation with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is of decisive importance, it was stressed.

Rally to Hit U.S. Policy On Nazis

A mass protest against the renazification of Western Germany by the United States will take place on Thursday evening, Jan. 26, in Manhattan Center, it was announced yesterday by Dr. Edward K. Barsky, national chairman of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

The meeting, titled Roll Call for Peace, will also score efforts to extend U. S. aid to Franco Spain, Dr. Barsky announced.

The American Slav Congress yesterday informed Sens. Ives (R-NY), Pepper (D-Fla), Gillette (D-Iowa), and Hendrickson (R-NJ) of its wholehearted support of their Senate Resolution calling for an investigation of the collapse of the denazfication policy in the U.S. Zone of Germany.

The letters were signed by Leo Krzycki, ASC president, and George Pirinsky, ASC executive Secretary.

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French Communists Map Fight for Peace, Liberty

By Maurice Thorez General Secretary, Communist Party of France

(From Thorez's closing speech at the Plenum of the Communist Party of France, December, 1949).

IN DEVELOPING the struggle for peace French Communists must carry out political propaganda on a wide scale. They must also take practical action again preparation for an anti-Soviet war and against the continuation of the war in Viet Nam.

The task of developing a political mass struggle against the production of war materials was raised at the conference of the Central Committee of the Party at Montreuil. The practical application of this decision yielded obvious results but it is necessary to accomplish more.

France today produces a small amount of war materials. It is planned to arm Frenchmen, who will be used as cannon fodder, with obsolete American equipment. Billions of the war budget will be used to purchase this old American equipment.

Although the question of what can be done by the workers engaged in the production of war materials is not the main question, it cannot be neglected.

Our answer to this question must be: Our arsenals, government and certain private enterprises, can produce civilian goods.

Yes, pots and pans can be produced for housewives, tractors for agriculture, machines for industry and thus achieve increased production and productivity of labor and effect a real cut in the price of manufactured goods. France, too, can build more ships and she can produce more automobiles and planes.

•

WE MUST FORESEE that the French Government will place at the disposal of American imperialism complete free zones — zones of actual foreign occupation. The main question is that of transporting war materials.

Will the French people allow weapons of death to be unloaded and transported through their country?

Inevitably the struggle for peace will acquire more and more the character of a political struggle, a struggle of the masses.

Can it be said that seamen, dockers and railwaymen will be unemployed if there is only non-military goods to be transported? In their courageous struggle against the war in Viet Nam the dockers of Algiers and Marseilles are supported by all working people and all champions of peace.

The struggle against war

THOREZ

against militarism and colonial policy has one of the finest traditions in the French working-class movement; a movement which not only had negative aspects.

Weak people who retreat in the face of the difficulties of struggle should remember Lenin's words that there can be no revolutionary struggle, no victory without sacrifices.

To close one's eyes to the real state of affairs means deceiving oneself, the working-class and the people.

•

THE DUTY OF Communists is to develop the struggle for peace, without fearing that this struggle may demand sacrifices.

But when fighting for peace the French Communist Party must not forget the economic struggle.

Communists who have been entrusted with the leadership of trade unions by the trade union membership must be the first in the struggle to win the demands of the working people.

Can it be assumed that demands will be won by talks and meetings only? The all-important thing is the mobilization of the masses. The struggle decides.

This means that a struggle for peace must be organized in which all sections of the working people are involved, all mass organizations and, above all, the trade unions.

This is also stated in the Resolutions of the Information Bureau, which stress that all intellectuals, political and public figures must be drawn into the struggle.

The peace ballot has shown that vast possibilities exist, possibilities which, in a number of cases are not fully used. Millions of votes could have been collected in addition to the seven million cast.

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THE ORGANIZATION of the Fighters for Peace and Freedom today centers its activity round the question of the danger in the rearmament of Germany.

Preparations are underway

(Continued on Page 7)

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Of Things to Come

NEW SYSTEM OF CONNECTIONS

By John Pittman

THE CURTAIN IS RISING on another of Washington's tragic farces. Entitled "The Pacific Alliance," this new production follows hard on the heels of last season's super-colossal flop, "The Atlantic Alliance." At the moment there is a dispute among the playwrights. Some, such as Herbert Hoover, Taft, Knowland, Hearst and Luce, want to include the Chiang Kai-shek remnants among those receiving stellar parts. Others, among whom are Secretary of State Acheson and Columnist Walter Lippmann, have another set of favorites. Since the world audience knows Chiang for the ham he is, it seems probable that for pure, unadulterated box-office appeal the cast will be dominated by entirely new faces. That is, new to us Americans, but hardly new to the Asian part of the audience.

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THE ROUGH OUTLINE of the new farce is indicated by Mr. Lippmann, who claims that the "liquidation" of the British Empire in Asia and the failure of Washington's reliance on Chiang Kai-shek "to unify China" have resulted in breaking "the established connections between the Atlantic Community and that vast region of the globe where live about two-thirds of the human race."

So, to Mr. Lippmann, Turkey, Pakistan and India seem the most suitable new ones, since "Communism is not their main problem nor even a very important problem." Hence, it is "from them and with them and through them, primarily, that a new order of connection between East and West may, one may hope, be found."

But there is a contradiction, warns Mr. Lippmann. "No new connections can be formed which will endure if the Americans appear in Asia as the heirs and successors of the old empires. The problem is complicated for us by the fact that in Europe the leading democracies and our close allies have been, east of Suez, the empires against which all of Asia is in rebellion."

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MR. LIPPMANN IS HERE trying to sell an idea to the promoters of this new play, who operate mainly on a New York street winding eastward from Trinity Church. But it is difficult to see how they will be able to use it.

For one thing, how will they find actors who can speak convincingly the trite and false lines about "self-defense against Communist aggression"? The Shah of Persia, Japan's Yoshida, Quirino of the Philippines, Arabia's Ibn Saud, South Korea's Sygmund Rhee, Bao Dai of Annam, Hatta and Soekarno of Indonesia, the Turkish generals—can any of these play this stellar role convincingly?

Of course, Pandit Nehru, the prime minister of India, is an accomplished thespian, and enjoys the advantage of having been "typed" as a popular champion. But after the record of the European businessmen in the period of Hitler's enslavement of nations, it is difficult even for the most versatile of quislings to give a convincing performance as a patriot. The audience has become too sophisticated.

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FINALLY, THE CONDITION which Mr. Lippmann considers so favorable for this "new order of connections," namely, the absence of a "Communist problem" in the countries of his choice, would vanish at the moment of the establishment of the connections.

For the interest of the play's promoters in such things as oil, ores, timber, rubber, spices, tin, and so forth, would soon be reflected in the driven muscles and shriveled bellies, the bloodied heads and lifeless bodies of many an Asian worker and peasant trying to produce enough for his foreign employer and his family too, or daring to speak out against the new enslavement of his people.

Hence, by the very act of singling out Turkey, Pakistan and India, the promoters of this little drama would not only be guaranteeing the rapid development of Communism there, but would move forward the date of their total liberation from "established connections with the Atlantic Community."

In an entirely different sense, they would also be establishing—involuntarily and without knowing it—completely new connections between the workingmen and women of the so-called Atlantic Communities (meaning us) and the workers and peasants of Asia. And the objective of this new system of connections would be victory in the common struggle for the liberation of nations.

VIRGIL — By Len Kleis

Letters from Readers

The Price of A Typewriter

Leetonia, Ohio.

Editor, Daily Worker:

In exposing the lies of the Tito-Rankovic regime in a recent issue of the Daily Worker, Joseph Starobin mentioned the fact that the Titoites had claimed as an excuse for breaking with the Soviet Union the high prices demanded by the latter for Soviet goods. They cited the comparison that it took 3,000 kilograms of Yugoslav corn to buy a Soviet typewriter. Now that looks like a good deal, but here's how I figure it and I don't have to go to a British economist either.

Right where I live (not in the heart of the U. S. corn belt by any means) a farmer can sell his corn for a dollar a bushel. That is approximately $1.79 per hundred pounds. Now, 3,000 kilograms equals 6,720 pounds. At $1.79 per hundred, three thousand kilograms would come to $120.23.

I can't buy a standard American typewriter for that price. It may be argued that I am talking in terms of retail prices. I am—both in typewriters and corn.

J. MARSHALL.

Ed Note: Reader's Marshall's letter stimulated us to do a little checking on typewriter prices ourselves. We discovered that a standard office Royal typewriter costs $142.50. Total price, which includes 2 percent city tax and 6 percent federal, is $153.90. A Remington office standard with tax is $161.74 and Remington's noiseless model, tax included, $213.30.

Press Roundup

THE HERALD TRIBUNE's Alsops, who make Hitler sound like Santa Claus, asserts: "To be blunt about it, the vital centers of the Soviet Union are the obvious potential targets, whether for the hydrogen bomb of the future, or for our existing stockpile of uranium plutonium bombs." The word "democracy" must gag when it touches the Alsops' lips.

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THE MIRROR's daily excerpt from the words of the master (old Heil Hitler Hearst) begins with: "I am positively a progressive."

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THE COMPASS's T. O. Thackery wonders why Taft and Hoover are ready to be satisfied merely by seizing Formosa. "If we are to be conquistadors, by all means let us be direct and forthright about our imperialism", says he, "We have the atom bomb."

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THE TIMES welcomes as "the most constructive news," the City Hall announcement of a survey for "increasing efficiency and reducing operating costs" in the city government. The Times delicately refrains from noting the obvious—that the aim of the O'Dwyer administration will be to cut social services so there'll be more room on the payroll for Tammany bums.

THE SUN goes down for the last time, as the World-Telegram buys it out. Next year it will be the Telly who'll say: "Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus," while Wall Street stockbrokers will tell their kiddies, "No, there is no New York Sun." We're a little surprised at this total eclipse of the Sun, always the afternoon bible of the suburban set. Where's the old loyalty?

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THE WORLD - TELEGRAM announcing its purchase, says the combined paper will be known as The World-Telegram and The Sun. Wouldn't it be simpler to rename it with something shorter, like Wall Street's Own, or maybe, just The Liar?

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THE POST says: "Formosa is a reckless diversion for frustrated Republican politicians, dissatisfied generals and typewriter warriors." The Post'll take "Nehru's India" and Truman's Point Four.

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THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN demands that Congress establish "labor courts of justice for the compulsory arbiration of labor disputes." You see, our 'democratization' policy in Germany is breeding so many neo-Nazis, we could use Hearst's "labor courts of justice" as a public works project for the overflow.—R.F.

World of Labor

By George Morris

Still Punching in Painters' District 9

HISTORY of almost a generation back is repeating itself in the New York Painters District Council. It's the same story—racketeer elements vs. a militantly led rank and file. The former has changed faces, but the latter are for the most part still led by the same people, notably Louis Weinstock, who swings a brush and pulls no punches.

Those who take much stock in the periodic assurances of right wingers that they'll liquidate the left wing should look at the New York painters to see what stamina and sustaining power there is in that movement called "left wing."

This time old Philip Zausner is out of the picture. It was Zausner who a generation back was the lord high executioner of the Council and whom Weinstock's forces fought and defeated following an exposure of racketeering in the administration. Zausner is replaced by a younger protege of the same Local 442, named Sam Lemkin.

After considerable delay, Sammy will go on trial January 16 on charges of gypping the City of New York out of tremendous sums through the simple medium of giving one coat of lousy paint where specifications for city institutions called for two coats of high grade paint. How it came about that city inspectors were so near-sighted, and whether the suicide of one such inspector after an appearance before the grand jury has anything to do with the case, may come out in the trial.

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IT WAS when the indictment was handed down that the 10,000 members of Council 9 learned that the president of Local 442, its member on the council and actual boss over the council affairs, is the chief partner of the contracting firm that employed over 100 painters. This is certainly not "constitutional."

For some reason, the right wing clique running the district council clings to Lemkin and still lets him be president of Local 442 and to continue unofficially as an "advisor" to the Council. The grand jury and the DA's office, still investigating, are apparently also of the opinion that there is a relationship between Lemkin's operations and the clique running the council.

The district attorney's agents walked into the council's office the other day and took its books.

Meanwhile, there is another trial scheduled to take place on Jan. 9 on what appears like a separate matter. For some reason the clique suddenly became very much concerned with the organization of the unorganized. That idea, coming from them, is as unnatural as Bill Green and Matt Woll picketing the White House demanding a friendly attitude to the Soviet Union.

As their first move the clique levied a tax of $17.50—a day's work—on each member for a tidy kitty to finance the "organizing" drive. A referendum as questionable constitutionally as was its count was railroaded through in the locals to give it the OK. But the Rank and File led by Weinstock wasn't sleeping. A court order was obtained stopping the council's clique from collecting the tax. The Jan. 9 trial will decide that.

•

THE RANK AND FILE Committee is charging that not organization of the unorganized but finances to meet a huge expense connected with Lemkin's trial is the real objective.

Meanwhile, the Council's administration, fearful of the rising tide among the members, sought to terrorize the left wing leaders. The "Socialists" on the council filed charges against Weinstock, Morris Gainer and Morris Davis under an article in the constitution barring Communists from membership. The members of Weinstock's local, hardly deterred by the move, elected Weinstock to the Council by the impressive vote of 211 to 29, and the right wingers weren't even able to muster all their strength in the Council for the necessary vote to unseat Weinstock.

Expulsion threats don't worry these Rank and Filers. Some of them, like Weinstock, weathered three or four expulsion trials. When you have the feeling that the workers are with you, then you are not afraid to stand up as they are doing. Moreover, the conditions for painters are anything but the kind that could promote love for the phonies. Half of the members are unemployed and job favoritism is the rule.

The latest "benefit" from the clique in power is the news that HIP, the medical and hospitalization plan included in the Welfare Fund, will be killed because of insufficient funds.

COMING: The A & P Hand in Your Pocket . . . by Rob Hall . . . in the weekend Worker

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Repeat Performance

(Continued from Page 1)

the same kind of economics that brought Germany to war and disaster under Hitler. Not a single promise Truman makes for social legislation will be kept in any serious way as long as the Government spends $20,000,000,000 a year not for public welfare but for fanning the fires of atomic war. The American people face the choice of welfare spending or warfare spending. Truman was elected in 1948 by promising both. He has paid off his promises only to one group—to the munitions makers who are getting the huge profits of the cold war contracts.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN BOASTED OF CAPITALISM'S prosperity in our country in the last 50 years. He forgot to mention that America's prosperity has rested mainly on two world wars, 1914-18 and 1939-45. He forgot to explain why, amid our marvelous productive machinery, produced by the genius of American labor and skill, our nation has been repeatedly struck down since 1900 by devastating economic crises every 10-12 years, with the 1929 crash shaking the nation to its foundations.

Why must America wait till the year 2000 A.D.—going through cold and perhaps hot war—to reach a promised goal of economic security? What keeps our gigantic national wealth in the hands of a few trusts who can see no hope for keeping our factories going other than in blood-soaked contracts for war, empire, and mass murder?

PRESIDENT TRUMAN DIDN'T ANSWER that question. Instead, he tried to turn the attention of the people away from this crucial issue by dangling before them the imitation-Nazi bogey of "Communist." This Communism means the people's ownership of their country's industries.

Truman boasted that with the expenditure of more than $20,000,000,000 for Marshall Plan dumping and military intervention in Greece we had "beaten back" this "Communist menace" in Europe. Why then does he stake America's future on continuing the biggest war spending in the history of mankind? Why does he talk of increasing world trade, but boycott the immense markets of the Soviet Union, China, the eastern democracies? Why does he promise the country "UN control of weapons of mass destruction" and then spurn the Soviet Union's offer to outlaw the atom bomb and establish UN inspection of all atomic enterprises to make the ban stick?

If Truman believes in peace, why does he repeat his threat to "liberate" the 800,000,000 people in the Socialist states and bring them our "democracy" by an atomic invasion?

If Truman believes in the superiority of the capitalist way of life in providing security, democracy, racial and national equality, why does he spurn the Soviet Union's offer of peaceful competition between the two social systems? This is the most vital question the American people must put to the government in the fateful months and years ahead.

THE SOVIET UNION AND THE SOCIALIST STATES reject the theory that Communism can be exported or imposed on other peoples from without. But the White House and Wall Street seem determined to impose our private profit system on others by invasion, by force and violence. This is the devil's hoof in the program for social reform outlined by Truman. This is the police-state peril which faces the nation as it moves towards its second half of the 20th century, when it will have to find the radical social solution to the widening gap between our enormous productive capacity and our chronic and deepening poverty and insecurity.

TRUMAN'S POLITICS won him the 1948 election. He talked of the things the majority of the people really want. He echoed the Roosevelt philosophy, while the GOP attacked the "welfare state." The GOP tories promise the people nothing; Truman promises but does not deliver, except to the Big Trusts. Between the two, the people choose Truman, hoping at least for some improvement. His latest speech follows this well-worn pattern.

What must be done? The main thing is to unite the majority of the people to act—and compel action—on those things they are clearly agreed upon right now. Regardless of party affiliation, it is essential that the membership of the AFL and CIO, as well as other civic groups and independent unions, unite now to force the White House and Congress to fulfill the 1948 election pledges.

There must be unity to force repeal of the T-H law, to compel Truman to whip his party into line. There should be unity for government housing, medical care, higher social security, etc. Only as the people unite to put pressure on this Congress will they be able to win victories in 1950.

Above all, there should arise a powerful people's movement for an end to the criminal and needless cold war, replacing it with friendship and cooperation for peace between the two social systems, with vast trade and commercial agreements which can preserve peace for the entire next generation. Social security and peace are inseparable. The people will not win one without the other.

PIE IN THE SKY

French Communists Map Fight for Peace, Liberty

(Continued from Page 5)

for the second Congress of the Fighters for Peace and Freedom. All Communists should take part in this struggle, launched by this organization.

They must support the courageous actions of the women and youth who, too, have their glorious tradition of struggle against war.

Last week I received the leaders of the Christian youth who asked that our Party and our deputies support their demands:

Fixed terms of military service, increased pay, free travel for men on leave, the right to free passage, increased allowances for soldiers' families and improved food.

I said to the young comrades:

"Not only do we support your demands—we have already formulated them. For instance: demobilization after 12 months military service, an allowance of 30 francs a day, free tobacco, increased allowances for food and half a litre of wine per day."

Our deputies have advanced similar proposals and we shall continue to fight for them.

United Action of The Working People

UNITED ACTION is needed to develop the struggle. The fact remains that joint action is more frequent in the economic than in the political sphere.

The reason for this may be that the Communists have not yet made sufficiently clear to the people the connection between the policy of war and the situation of the working people; the connection between the struggle for immediate demands and the common struggle for freedom and peace.

To develop the struggle for economic demands and strengthen united action between different trade unions and their members, the disruptive leaders of the so-called Force Ouvriere—and also the new International of yellow trade unions — must still be strongly criticized.

It is worth referring to the following statement recently printed in Monde":

"If, because of their inability, the Social-Democratic trade unions are forced to let the working people, little by little, fall under the influence of the Stalinites, this will spell the end of the Marshall Plan and Atlantic Pact."

That which the bourgeois journalist fears, will be achieved due to the united action of the workers and in spite of the Socialist Party leaders and "Force Ouvriere."

ON THE QUESTION of unity, the Information Bureau Resolution, adopted on the basis of Comrade Togliatti's report, confirmed the correctness of the French Party's policy on all main points, and in particular the correctness of the Party's call to the Socialist workers for united action, without in the least minimizing the criticism of Right-Wing Socialist leaders who are betraying the working class, the Republic and France. If anything, this criticism must be redoubled.

The Socialist Party is in a state of complete disintegration, in a state of crisis: it is losing its influence among the masses, its membership is decreasing, its leaders, even those least compromised, are losing prestige.

However, as correctly pointed out in the Resolution of the Central Committee of the Party, this does not mean that Social-Democracy no longer exists, that it is breathing its last.

There are few workers left in the Socialist Party, but Social-Democratic ideology continues to exist among certain sections of the working class and among the petty bourgeoisie who support the Socialist Party leaders.

It is important to stress the following:

The Right-Wing Socialist leaders are not only the lackeys of their own bourgeoisie, they have also become the open agents of American imperialism.

SO TOO, do the leaders of "Force Ouvriere" and other splinter trade unions submit to the leadership of the different Bowns and other A. F. of L. and CIO agents.

The resolution adopted by the Central Committee of the Party confirms the correctness of our policy of the outstretched hand to the Catholic working people, a policy which we pursue without retreating from our materialist and secular principles and without ceasing the political struggle against the Hierarchy of the Church—the principal organized force of reaction in France.

The resolution also confirms the policy aimed at uniting all Republicans, patriots, all French men and women.

On the government question the Information Bureau Resolution states that the mass movement in defense of peace may produce a slogan of even wider range than that calling for the establishment of a government of democratic unity.

Thus the correctness of our Party policy is confirmed also on this extremely important question.

It is not a question of going back to 1934 and 1936. It is a question of putting in power—through mass action which will be a decisive factor this time as well—a government that will defend peace and the independence of France.

EXPERIENCE teaches us that the bourgeoisie sends its agents into the working class movement, that it even succeeds in bribing or blackmailing certain politicians who accidentally found their way into the ranks of working class parties.

What has to be done in this case? Hide from reality, close our eyes to it? No. The spies and provocateurs must be exposed and driven out.

In view of the lessons of the trials in Budapest and Sofia, and judging by our own experience, we see that spies and provocateurs are able to worm themselves into responsible posts only because of the true principles of democratic centralism having been discarded by various organizations of the party.

The system of electing the leading organs is not always followed. Party members do not everywhere report on their activity to party meetings and conferences. This makes control by the lower bodies difficult.

When mistakes have to be rectified this is usually done along administrative lines; the Bolshevik method of open and direct discussion is not practiced.

This disastrous spirit can lead to groups and factions. And groups and factions are fertile soil for police provocateurs, for in such cases factionalists cover up each other and factionalism takes the place of party discipline.

(To Be Concluded Tomorrow)

Truman Talk

(Continued from Page 2)

on both sides of the aisle, as he took up individual items it was left only to a small group on the Democratic side to show approval. When he mentioned civil rights both Republicans and Southern Democrats maintained a stony silence.

GOP HECKLES TRUMAN

For the first time in many years a President was heckled by members of Congress. The heckling came in the form of loud and obviously forced laughter from the GOP side when Truman blamed the large budget deficit on "ill considered tax reduction of the 80th Congress."

Truman went on to say, "I am proposing that federal expenditures be held to the lowest levels . . ." The Republicans interrupted with raucous laughter and mocking applause.

Red-faced but smiling grimly, Truman insisted on repeating these words and adding: ". . . to the lowest levels consistent with our international requirements. . . ."

This time Democratic members applauded vigorously to drown out the mocking laughter of the Republicans.

No veteran newspaperman could recall any similar instance in 10 years or more of Washington reporting.

TRUMAN PROPOSALS

Truman's proposals were for: continuation of selective service and the Marshall Plan; fulfillment of the program to arm the "free nations" of Europe; adoption of the imperialist "Point Four" program for what the President termed "increasing the flow of . . . capital investment to under-developed regions."

He offered a vaguely-worded plea to "curb monopolies"; repeated his request for Taft-Hartley repeal; proposed "mandatory price supports" to farmers; cited a persisting "acute shortage of housing" and asked for Congressional aid to "non-profit groups" ready to embark on housing programs; asked retention of rent controls for another year; made generalized requests for improved unemployment insurance, health insurance program, and conservation of natural resources.

Truman renewed his civil rights' proposals, first made in February, 1948, and later scuttled by his own party as well as the GOP; asked federal aid to the states for education and a "broadened" displaced persons bill minus discriminatory features.

Truman revealed that his economic perspective was that, having reversed the depression trend of the first half of 1949, the country was again on the road to prosperity. "The state of the union continues to be good," he said. Depressions are caused not by the laws of capitalism but by "wrong policies." He pictured a progressively improving economic future. During the past 50 years, U. S. population doubled and national production rose from 50 billion to 255 billion dollars. The buying power of the average family has doubled, he said.

Therefore, he said, the nation could look forward to the year 2000 when our total national production will be four times greater. Allowing for increased population, Truman predicted the real income of the average family 50 years from now will be three times higher.

There was no mention in the message of the new world situation arising from the development of atomic energy. The Soviet bomb was ignored. However, Truman said the U. S. was "working toward the time when the United Nations will control weapons of mass destruction."

In discussing the need to encourage scientific research, Truman made a gesture in the direction of peaceful uses of atomic energy. "In the peaceful development of atomic energy, particularly, we stand on the threshold of new wonders," Truman said. "The first experimental machines for producing useful power from atomic energy are now under construction. We have made only the first beginnings in this field, but in the perspective of history, they may loom larger than the first airplane, or even the first tools that started men on the road to civilization."

SILENT ON CHINA

There was no direct reference to China and the world shaking effect of the Chinese People's revolution. But in urging congressional approval of "point four," Truman may have had China in mind when he said, "recent world events make prompt action imperative."

"Point Four," he said, has "nothing in common with either the old imperialism of the last century or the new imperialism of the Communists."

Truman expressed concern lest the "rising demand of people everywhere for freedom and a better life . . . be corrupted and betrayed by the false promises of communism."

"Communism seizes upon our imperfections," he added, "and takes advantage of our delays and setbacks which the democratic nations experience in their effort to secure a better life for their citizens."

Communism is a challenge, he said, and is "more than a military challenge." But he welcomed that challenge, he asserted, adding that to meet it, the U. S. "must be more than a land of opportunity for a select few. It must be a land of opportunity for all of us."

Roads Ask 95% Hike In Mail Pay by U. S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (UP).—The major railroads today asked the Government to increase their mail pay by $100,000,000 a year to take care of higher operating costs.

They requested the Interstate Commerce Commission to peg their mail rates at a level 95 percent above that of January, 1947, including a temporary 25 percent increase granted in February, 1947.

Pensioner

(Continued from Page 5)

I just want my own money."

In nine years, she showed us, she had paid in better than $2,800.

"I'm all alone," she said. "And how can you live on $35 a month? I pay $20 a month rent, $3 for electricity and gas, $2 for insurance. That's $25, and then I have $10 left. How can anybody live on $10 a month?"

Miss Wheeler had a little worn portfolio. She had been carrying it around from one agency to another seeking help in her fight. She took paycheck stubs out of it, letters from the city, other documents, all proving her claim.

"I haven't got anything against anybody," she said. "I just want my rights."

"Funny, isn't it?" she added. "Mayor O'Dwyer got a $15,000 raise. He gets $40,000 a year now. Others with big city salaries got raises. I can't even get my money back."

What's On?

Tomorrow Brooklyn

FLATBUSH CHAPTER CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS presents Mr. Harry Sacher—famed defense lawyer; Mrs. M. Westray—mother of murdered George Westray; Mr. Samuel Neuberger—prominent labor lawyer; Mr. William Lawrence—N. Y. State Exec. Sect'y, CRC. Topic: CIVIL RIGHTS FOR WHOM? Date: FRIDAY, Jan. 6, at 8:15 p.m. Second Dutch Reformed Church, Bedford Ave., between Church Ave. and Martense St. Entertainment. Cont. 25c.

Coming

BARNARD RUBIN on "The Soviet Art Criticisms and the Fight for Man"! This Sunday, Jan. 8, 8:15 p.m., at 77 Fifth Ave. An original paper by the cultural editor and drama critic of the Daily Worker. Howard Fast, Chairman. Stimulating! Thought Provoking! Plus a question and answer period! And don't be bashful about your questions! Subs $1 at Worker's, Jefferson and 44th St. Bookshops.

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Dewey

(Continued from Page 3)

statute such Jimcrow practices as Stuyvesant Town, and restrictive covenants in private developments.

His message rejected by omission proposals to add housing subsidies for localities in the budget or to recommend a $500,000,000 housing bond issue which would help create low-cost and medium-cost housing programs.

The bankruptcy of the governor's program was further reflected by his incessant references to "socialized medicine," which he demagogically attributed to the Truman Administration, his devotion to the unplanned, chaotic "bounties" of free enterprise as the only "safeguard" for the health and welfare of the needy, aged and sick, and his cynical assumption of the inevitability of an atomic war.

NO COMPLAINTS

Dewey had no complaints about the Truman war budget, merely underscoring his attacks on the federal program by charging Washington with trying to "hide its bad management of domestic affairs behind the skirts of international and defense requirements." Had the governor been honestly concerned with the "shrinking revenues" of the state and the heavy tax burdens on state income by the federal administration, he would have dealt with the Truman-Republican arms budget.

In contrast to his retrogressive proposals and his concern over "socialized medicine," Dewey callously hailed the building of 2,810 miles of luxury highways with postwar reconstruction fund of $204,900,000.

He ignored increased jobless benefits, increasing the number of persons available for unemployment insurance, a public works program for pillowing the shock of growing unemployment and the havoc on our civil liberties caused by Feinberg bills, Peekskill fascists riots and official physical and social violence against Negroes, Puerto Ricans and other minorities in the state.

Reaction to the message was immediate from spokesmen of teachers and tenants. A delegation of tenant leaders headed by Isidore Blumberg, executive chairman of the New York Tenant Council, conferred with Republican Sen. Arthur Wicks, majority leader, after Dewey's speech. They urged "immediate operative provisions" by the state to freeze rents in all areas where they have arisen or threaten to rise.

Mrs. Rose Russell, legislative of the Teachers Union, condemned the Governor's failure to deal with the "chronic crisis" in the schools, which she said, has "now reached an acute stage." She charged him with consistent "contempt for education" and petty resentment against teachers for their higher pay fight.

She insisted the legislature provide "at least" $100,000,000 more for school operation, $100,000,000 minimum for construction and a revised salary scale for teachers to confirm with 1935139 real wages or a $4,000,$7,500 schedule by 1950 prices.

In New York City, Arthur Schutzer, American Labor Party state executive secretary, declared:

"Gov. Dewey has declared a 'Message of Omissions' as his program for 1950.

"Gov. Dewey's attempt to substitute war-scare legislation establishing an atom-bomb civil defense agency instead of housing, schools, social security and civil rights legislation will fool no one.

"The people's fight for progressive legislative action has just begun."

Demand Pension Pay

GENOA, Italy, Jan. 4.—The independent Federation of Italian Maritime Workers said tonight it would halt hundreds of ships in Italian ports unless the government promptly pays five months back benefits to pensioned seamen.

Telly Gets Sun

(Continued from Page 3)

But everybody knew that the great majority were finished. And among them reigned the dismal knowledge that the newspaper field was contracting, that jobs would be scarce or non-existent.

SAME POLICY

Howard, of course, wrote that there would be no change in the editorial policy of the new paper. Most thoughtful Americans know what that policy is; he calls it "free enterprise" and 1,200 haggard workers got a good taste of it yesterday.

The Sun was once regarded as a leading newspaper in America. In the days when Charles A. Dana edited the paper it was often a lively force in American life. But in latter years it suffered the dry-rot of GOP reaction. So the Sun went the way of all newspaper flesh.

The number of dailies has shrunk from 2,600 in 1909 to 1,744 at the beginning of 1945. The monopolies grow to monstrous size.

Today fewer than 10 percent of all cities with newspapers have competition. Only the half-dozen largest cities in the USA have dailies with competing views in even the narrowest sense.

I can't forget the stock, middle-aged man on Reade St. where the Sun trucks gathered on their last go-round. "What shall I tell the missus?" he said. "I got four kids, you know."

And Roy Howard announces he will continue his present policy.

"Liberal," he called it.

NAACP

(Continued from Page 3)

can Jewish Committee.

An all-Queens Mobilization to send off the Washington delegation will be held Sunday, Jan. 8, 3:30 p. m. at Carter's Community Church. Leaders of the NAACP and representatives of the cooperating groups will speak.

The powerful Brooklyn Branch is also enlisting wide support for its delegation.

Meanwhile, several of the CIO unions banned from participation in the mobilization by Roy Wilkins, national NAACP acting-secretary, have put partisan considerations aside by urging their memberships to fully support the civil rights campaign.

Among them are the United Public Workers and Social Service Local 19, United Office Workers.

Pick Banker For Atom Group

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (UP).—The membership of the Atomic Energy Commission's new security panel was completed today with appointment of a Maryland banker and a Northwestern University professor.

Named to the panel were Dr. Paul E. Klopsteg, technological research director at Northwestern, and David Luke Hopkins, Baltimore banker and vice president of the board of trustees of Johns Hopkins University.

It is headed by John S. Bugas, former FBI agent and industrial relations director for the Ford Motor Co. J. Arthur Mullin of Detroit, president of Glenvale Products, is another member.

Around the Dial, Bob Lauter's column on radio, appears every day in the Daily Worker.

UE, MURRAY URGE T-H REPEAL

(Continued from Page 2)

to repeal the Taft-Hartley law in this session, the United Electrical Workers declared today.

The claim of Administration leaders that there's no chance to repeal Taft-Hartley this year is demonstrably false, UE said. "The closeness of the vote during the Taft-Hartley repeal effort in 1949 demonstrates the practicality of another and successful effort for repeal," the union stressed.

The union said only eight votes were required to be changed to repeal the Taft-Hartley law. In the Senate only four changed votes were needed.

"The decision of the Democratic leadership in the 81st Congress to abandon the fight to repeal Taft-Hartley is an outright betrayal of the Democratic Party's promises to labor and of the country's mandate of 1948 and 1949 elections," UE declared. "It is a sad commentary that certain labor officials also are weakly abandoning the fight against the companies' union-busting Taft-Hartley legislation."

UE charged President Truman with playing "cheap politics" on this issue. "The same trick is being prepared on the civil rights program," UE maintained.

PROGRESSIVES' VIEW

C. B. Baldwin, national secretary of Progressive Party, stated:

"The President's message makes it perfectly clear that only united organized independent action of the American people can get this session of Congress to meet the people's needs. Unless such action is taken, Republican and Democratic leadership will not enact civil rights legislation, extend rent control, improve social security, pass a health insurance bill, repeal Taft-Hartley, help the farmer, develop our national resources or reduce the heavy burden of taxes on low income groups.

"Instead, the leadership of both old parties will use these issues to jockey for position in the 1950 election and—as in the first session—give first priority to the appropriation of more billions for arms and the cold war."

If Congress "heeds the will of the people as expressed in the President's message, Taft-Hartley repeal can be accomplished at this session of Congress," CIO president Philip Murray said. Murray's observation reversed the CIO position which until today has been that Taft-Hartley repeal is out of the question until a new Congress is elected.

Murray hailed the message as a "liberal call to action," indicating "the unfinished business of the 81st Congress."

Americans for Democratic Action congratulated Truman on his State of the Union message, calling it a "magnificent statement of the principles of democrat liberalism."

O'D Weighs Transit Fact Finding Board

Mayor O'Dwyer said yesterday that he would announce within a few days whether a fact-finding board on city transit wages would be set up. His comment came after a meeting with state and city CIO officials at City Hall.

On the delegation to the Mayor were Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union, Joseph Curran, Louis Hollander, Jacob Potofsky, Alex Ball, Irving Simon and Morris Iushewitz.

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Condolences

Our heartfelt sympathy to Comrades ADELE and MAX on the loss of your father. — Your Clubmates Ezra Lapidous Youth Club and Club Vanguard LYL.

Condolences to KATE on the death of her father.
—CROTONA DAY.

Classified Ads

NOTICE OF POLICY
No advertisement will be accepted for insertion in the Daily Worker or The Worker whose accommodations or services are not available to everyone, regardless of color or creed.
ADVERTISEMENT DEPARTMENT.

APARTMENTS - ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG woman comrade needs furnished room, kitchen privileges preferred. Box 578, Daily Worker.

COMRADE, young man with interests on professional level, want 1½ room apartment, preferably unfurnished, willing share apartment with mature guy who can stand on own feet. Box 581, Daily Worker.

COUPLE, 50% disabled vet, still need 1½-3 rooms to $40. Cold water OK. OR 4-8848, after 8 p.m.

YOUNG couple need temporary residence at least until April 30. Sublet, furnished room, furnished apartment. Call OL 5-9855.

FOR SALE
(Furniture)

MODERN furniture built to order. Oak, walnut, mahogany. Cabinart, 54 E. 11th St. OR 3-3191, 9-5:30 p.m. daily; 9-4:30 p.m. Saturday.

DRAMATIC INSTRUCTION

PEOPLE'S DRAMA now registering Week-end School of Theatre. Acting, make-up, speech, dance and theatre history. Choose class you need at $1 per hour. Write or phone AL 5-1844, 17 W. 24th St.

SERVICES
(Auto Repairs)

LITT AUTO REPAIRS. Also body and fender work; reasonable. 140 West End Ave., corner 66th St. TR 7-2554.

(Painters)

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(Printing)

OFFSET printing, art work, varityping, mimeographing, letters, forms, circulars, postcards; quick service; reasonable; union shop. Liberty Letter Service, 151 W. [illegible] St. CH [illegible]

(Radio Repairs)

RADIO repairs, expert and reliable. Pick up and delivery anywhere. RI 9-8121; AC 2-9496.

(Upholstery)

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Six words constitute one line
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DEADLINES:
For the Daily Worker: Previous day at 1; for Monday's issue—Friday at 3 p.m.
For The (Weekend) Worker: Previous Wednesday at 6 p.m.

RADIO

MORNING

9:00-WOR—Harry Hennessy
WJZ—Breakfast Club
WCBS—This Is New York
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
9:15-WNBC—Norman Brokenshire
WOR—Martin Miller
9:30-WOR—Food—Alfred W. McCann
WQXR—Piano Personalities
9:45-WNBC—Inside the Doctor's Office
WCBS—Shirley Gets Shopping
WQXR—Composers' Varieties
10:00-WNBC—Welcome Travelers
WOR—Henry Gladstone
WJZ—My True Story
WCBS—Bing Crosby Show
WQXR—Morning Melodies
10:15-Martha Deane Program
WCBS—Arthur Godfrey Show
10:30-WNBC—Marriage for Two
WJZ—Betty Crocker Magazine
WNYC—Chautauqua Chats
10:45-WNBC—Dorothy Dix
WJZ—Victor H. Lindlahr
11:00-We Love and Learn
WOR—News
WJZ—Modern Romances
WNYC—Medical Talk
WQXR—News; Alma Dettinger
11:15-WNBC—Dave Garroway Show
WOR—Tello Test
11:30-WNBC—Jack Berch
WOR—The Menjous
WJZ—Quiz Program
WCBS—Grand Slam
WQXR—Violin Personalities
11:45-WNBC—Lora Lawton
WCBS—Rosemary

AFTERNOON

12:00-WWNBC—News Roundup
WOR—Kate Smith Speaks
WJZ—Ladies Be Seated
WCBS—Wendy Warren—Sketch
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WQXR—News; Luncheon Concert
12:15-WCBS—Aunt Jenny's Stories
WNBC—Norman Brokenshire
12:25-WJZ—Walter Kiernan
12:30-WOR—News
WCBS—Helen Trent
WJZ—News. Herb Sheldon
12:25-WJZ—Ted Malone
WOR—Luncheon at Sardi's
1:00-WNBC—Mary Margaret McBride
WJZ—News
WCBS—Big Sister
WNYC—String Music
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:15-WJZ—Nancy Craig
WCBS—Ma Perkins
1:30-WCBS—Young Dr. Malone
WOR—Hollywood Theatre
1:45-WCBS—The Guiding Light
2:00-WJZ—Breakfast in Hollywood
WNBC—Double or Nothing
WOR—Second Honeymoon
WCBS—Second Mrs. Burton
WQXR—Record Review
2:15-WCBS—Perry Mason
2:30-WNBC—Today's Children
WOR—Queen for a Day
WJZ—Bride and Groom
WCBS—Nora Drake
WQXR—Curtain at 2:30
2:45-WNBC—Light of the World
WCBS—The Brighter Day
3:00-WNBC—Life Can Be Beautiful
WJZ—Buddy Rogers Show
WOR—Answer Man
WCBS—David Harum
WQXR—News; Symphonic Matinee
3:15-WNBC—Road of Life
WCBS—Hilltop House
3:30-WNBC—Pepper Young
WOR—Happiness Exchange
WCBS—House Party
WJZ—Hannibal Cobb, Sketch
3:45-WNBC—Right to Happiness
4:00-WNBC—Backstage Wife
WOR—Barbara Welles
WJZ—The Carter Family
WNYC—Disk Date
WCBS—Garry Moore Show
WQXR—Record Album
4:15-WNBC—Stella Dallas
4:30-WJZ—Melody Promenade
WCBS—News, Music
WOR—Prince Charming Show
WNBC—Lorenzo Jones
4:45-WNBC—Young Widder Brown
WJZ—Patt Barnes
5:00-WJZ—Green Hornet
WNBC—When A Girl Marries
WCBS—Galen Drake
WOR—Straight Arrow—Sketch
WNYC—Children's Festival
WQXR—News; Today in Music
5:15-WNBC—Portia Faces Life
5:30-WOR—B-Bar-B-Ranch
WNBC—Just Plain Bill
WJZ—Sky King, Sketch

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS
Thursday, Jan. 5

PM
9:00—Screen Guild Theatre. WNBC.
9:30—Duffy's Tavern. WNBC.
10:00—Author Meets the Critics. WJZ.

TV
8:30—Who Said That? WNBT.
9:00—Morey Amsterdam show. WABD.
9:30—Author Meets the Critics. WJZ.

WCBS—Hits and Misses
WQXR—Cocktail Time
5:45-WNBC—Front Page Farrell

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Kenneth Banghart, News
WJZ—Joe Hasel
WNYC—Guest Star
WCBS—Eric Sevareid; News
WQXR—News; Dance Theatre
6:15-WNBC—Sports
WOR—Bob Elson, Interviews
WJZ—Allen Prescott
6:30-WNBC—Wayne Howell Show
WOR—News Reports
WCBS—Curt Massey
WNYC—Veteran's News
WQXR—Dinner Concert
6:45-WNBC—Three Star Extra
WCBS—Lowell Thomas
WNYC—Weather; City News
WOR—Stan Lomax
7:00-WNBC—Sinatra, Songs
WOR—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Comment
WJZ—Headline Edition
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WCBS—Beulah Show
WQXR—Keyboard Artists
7:15-WNBC—News of the World
WCBS—Jack Smith, Variety
WOR—Answer Man
WJZ—Elmer Davis, News
7:30-WNBC—Serenade to America
WJZ—David Harding, Sketch
WCBS—Club 15—Variety
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WQXR—Hambro & Zayde, Piano
7:45-WOR—I Love a Mystery
WCBS—Edward Murrow
8:00-WNBC—The Aldrich Family
WOR—The Better Half
WJZ—Blondie—Comedy
WCBS—Your FBI
8:30-WNBC—Father Knows Best
WJZ—A Date with Judy
WOR—Fishing & Hunting
WCBS—Mr. Keen
WNYC—Cooper Union Series
8:55-WOR—News
9:00-WOR—Comedy Theatre
WCBS—Suspense, Play
WJZ—Amateur Hour
WNBC—Screen Guild Theatre
WQXR—Concert Hall
9:30-WNBC—Duffy's Tavern
WCBS—Crime Photographer
WQXR—Record Rarities
10:00-WNBC—Supper Club
WJZ—Author Meets Critics
WOR—Frank Edwards
WCBS—Playhouse
WQXR—News; The Showcase
10:15-WOR—Newsreel
10:30-WNBC—Dragnet, Sketch
WOR—The Symphonette
WCBS—Hollywood Theatre
WJZ—Someone You Know, Play
WQXR—Gilbert-Sullivan Music

Around the Globe, a column of news and analysis by Joseph Starobin, appears Monday, Wednesday and Friday in the Daily Worker.

MOVIE GUIDE

•• *Excellent* • *Good*

•• THE YOUNG GUARD. Gerasimov's film about a Komsomol group during the war, perhaps the best Soviet film since the war. Manhattan—Stanley.
•• THE BICYCLE THIEF. Another fine film by Vittorio De Sica, the maker of Shoe Shine. Manhattan—World Theatre.
•• FAME IS THE SPUR. An acutely drawn portrait of a British Party misleader, with a complex, studied performance by Michael Redgrave. Manhattan—Little Cinemet.
•• THE HEIRESS. William Wyler's fine film of the play based on James' Washington Square, with Olivia de Havilland, Montgomery Clift. Brooklyn—Paramount.
•• HENRY THE FIFTH. The Laurence Olivier version of the Shakespeare historical drama. Manhattan—Thalia.
•• SHOE SHINE. A fine Italian film about two orphaned boys of Rome. Manhattan—55th Street Playhouse.
•• THE QUIET ONE. Despite a narrow psychological approach, a beautifully filmed, sympathetic study of a Harlem child, on the same bill with the German Marriage in the Shadows. Manhattan—Irving Place.
• ON THE TOWN. The movie version of the famous Broadway musical. Manhattan—Music Hall.
• RED SHOES. Distinguished by a fine ballet sequence. Manhattan—Bijou.
• QUARTET. Four polished and witty stories of Somerset Maugham cleverly done. Manhattan—Broadway Embassy.
• DEVIL IN THE FLESH. A tragic story of two young lovers incapable of escaping the mesh of bourgeois conventions in which they're caught. Manhattan—Paris Theatre.
• ALL THE KING'S MEN. Shallow and inconclusive, but Robert Rossen's direction makes this story of a Huey Long exciting to watch. Manhattan—Victoria.
• ADAM'S RIB. A bunch of good performers make some hilarious moments of the Gordon-Kanin script. Manhattan—Capitol.
• TIGHT LITTLE ISLAND. A charming little comedy about a Scotch island that runs out of whiskey. Manhattan—60th St. Trans Lux.
• BATTLE OF THE RAILS. A documentary style film about the resistance of the French railroad workers. Manhattan—Apollo.
FALLEN IDOL. Carol Reed's direction may make this unmotivated melodrama worth seeing. Manhattan—Sutton Theater.
BATTLEGROUND. Slick one gets partly redeemed by some humor of the Yank magazine type. Manhattan—Astor.
• MAJOR BARBARA. A revival of the film version of the famous Shaw play, with Rex Harrison, Wendy Hiller. Manhattan—Gramercy, Trans-Lux 72nd St. Beacon.

Skip

TOKYO JOE. Bogart sees Japanese fascists and Communists are in cahoots.
THE RED DANUBE. Drowsy slander about the Soviet Union's policy in Austria.

Around the Dial:

Listeners Choose Top Cultural Achievements of Half Century

By Bob Lauter

GILBERT SELDES (The Lively Arts, 10 p.m. Sundays, WNEW), recently invited his audience to nominate the contemporary novel, play, films, and entertainer, which have the best chance of surviving as part of our culture in the year 2,000.

Among contemporary novels listeners chose first Norman Mailer's The Naked and the Dead. Second was Somerset Maugham's Of Human Bondage, followed by Dreiser's American Tragedy.

• • •

SHAW'S PLAY, St. Joan took first honors in the dramatic field, followed by Strange Interlude, Oklahoma and Porgy and Bess.

Among entertainers, Bing Crosby ranked first, closely followed by a young fellow named Mickey Mouse, with Al Jolson running third.

• • •

THE ONLY FIELD in which the audience had a definite and large field of agreement was the motion pictures. Charlie Chaplin and his films ran far ahead of any other choice, with listeners divided between his City Lights and Modern Times. Far behind Chaplin films were Hamlet, the early Marx brothers comedies, and The Informer.

This business of arranging things for posterity can't work, of course, and fifty years of American social development are certainly going to change many of these choices. Obviously, some "best-seller" thinking went into the selections. To attempt to choose one in any category is a rather sterile proposition, but there are some surprising omissions in these lists. Where is such a figure as Sean O'Casey? Where, for instance is Jack London?

It is interesting that of all the film artists, Chaplin so clearly led in the voting, since he is, at the same time an artist whose understanding of the relationship between society and his art has charcterized every one of his films.

I think that the overwhelming choice of Chaplin as the film artist most likely to be remembered in the year 2,000 brings up another interesting point in relation to our general cultural atmosphere. This man, whom the listeners have chosen as the outstanding genius of the film, happens to be the same man whose last film was kept out of commercial outlets and killed by what amounted to an iron-clad censorship.

This, too, suggests that the listeners were correct in their choice.

Lenin's Speeches Now on Records

MOSCOW, Jan. 4 (Telepress).—Some of the speeches made by V. I. Lenin between 1919 and 1921 will now be recorded on gramophone records. The scientific research Institute for Sound Tracks has succeeded in regenerating several old cylinders with Lenin's voice, so that it will be possible to reproduce the speeches clearly on gramophone records, which will be made available to the public in editions of hundreds of thousands.

Lenin's speeches on: The Third, Communist International, the Red Army, What Soviet Power Means, About the Middle Peasant and his speech made on the occasion of the death of the chairman of the All-Russian Central Committee, Sverdlov, will be available on records.

THE DAILY WORKER
PRESENTS
its cultural editor and drama critic
BARNARD RUBIN
in a series of thought-provoking lectures, beginning this SUNDAY with an original paper "The Soviet Art Criticisms and the Fight for Man"
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Ted Tinsley Says

CURING THE NERVOUS WORKER

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS, with offices in Los Angeles, published a number of bulletins. Publication No. 519 (and still going strong!) offers helpful hints on "Ways to Reduce Nervousness."

Pity the poor nervous worker! There he is, at his bench, surrounded by two efficiency experts, a time clock, a foreman and a belt that moves a little faster every day. He would bite his nails if he wouldn't get docked for biting time. But one glorious night he picks up Publication No. 519, and all his problems are solved!

"Stay away from situations that might irritate," says the publication. Well, this means staying away from the job, and the poor guy can't afford it. He tries another rule: "Remove the source of irritation." This means removing capitalism, but the time isn't quite ripe.

Next rule: "Circumvent the source." In other words, walk around the job! It's beginning to look as though he'll have to stay nervous unless he finds a better rule.

Maybe this is it. "Get the 'bookmark habit.' Plan to get there too early, instead of worrying about being late." This is just a bit hard to take, and the poor guy gets even more nervous just thinking about getting up 15 minutes earlier.

• • •

BUT THE RULES aren't exhausted by any means. "Avoid any kind of fatigue—physical, emotional or intellectual," continues Publication 519. No matter what the damn bulletin says, the poor nervous worker had to quit his job. And he's not going to be any less nervous unemployed, to say nothing of the emotional and intellectual strain of being dead broke.

He's worried enough over the possibility of a lay-off, so the rule that chirps, "Get away from worry," is something short of helpful. Nor it is very helpful to be told to take less concern in "other people's affairs." True, the union may be concerned about other people's affairs, but it's also concerned about his own. What is he supposed to do? Quit the job and the union?

• • •

THE FINEST RULE of the lot, however, is the one that reads, "Don't drive rapidly." The nervous worker finds this rule extremely helpful, particularly since he doesn't own a car.

If all these fail, the nervous worker can follow rule nine. This rule suggests, "Try also the device of saying to yourself: 'Easy, boy, easy,' as you might say to a horse.

Easy, boy, easy! Don't throw rocks at the American Institute of Family Relations! Remember, the poor Ph.D.'s are trying. Just take off the feed bag, put the bit in your teeth and go to work. You might find it consoling to remember that there are fellows in the State Department who are a lot more nervous than you are.

On Stage:

Garson Kanin's New Play 'Rat Race' at The Barrymore

By Barnard Rubin

THE RAT RACE, Garson Kanin's new play, is an apt title for the situation the playwright himself seems to be in. Since Born Yesterday, the cold war has ravaged the Broadway theatre to the point where liberal playwrights like Kanin have either attempted to sugar-coat their themes to the point where they become inocuous (Fay Kanin's play, Goodbye My Fancy) or have completely given up the effort to use the theatre for socially worthwhile purposes.

Caught on the horns of this dilemma—a dilemma which, in this period, socially conscious playwrights can escape only by joining in building a people's theatre movement independent of Broadway and all that Broadway implies—Kanin, in The Rat Race gives us a content which, despite his still-evident dramatic facility, is only a clever re-working of all the Hollywood or radio cliche jobs on how nice the "little people" are.

THE MAIN "little people" here are a broken-spirited girl who came from Columbus, O., to New York with her husband to win a dance contest and lost both; and a 'hick' musician who comes to the big town with his beloved saxophone to make good in jazz. She, beaten and bitter, is under financial pressure to become a call girl and while lethargically resisting has been given eviction notice from the landlady of the cheap rooming house she lives in. In the nick of time the saxophonist shows up to take the room and invites her to remain—on a platonic basis, of course, you cad. She does—and then follows complications: the boy has a tough time; jobs are nil; a tough jazz outfit steals his precious horns, etc.

The girl borrows the money for

BETTY FIELD

a new set of horns from the gangster who has been trying to get her into the call house but, contrary to the boy's indignant suspicions, she did not give anything but her word to get the money. After more business, the gangster shows up for his dough: there isn't enough so the boy gives him the horns instead. Well, it all works out happily anyway. The roomers and the hard-bitten landlady as well come to their assistance and there's no doubt, by final curtain, that they'll get married after all.

KANIN USES two of the characters, the gossiping landlady and an imaginative elderly roomer as commentators to the audience (chorus) instead of one as used by Wilder in Our Town or Williams in The Glass Menagerie. The landlady is done with proper acidulous accent by Doro Merande and Kanin has given her a few good gag lines which Miss Merande dispatches with caustic gusto. Kanin didn't do that well, however, for his other commentator: the lines given him are too much on the saccharine side although the contrast in characters is, of course, deliberate—the idea being that by the end of the play both characters will unite to help out the boy and girl. Joseph Sweeney—an excellent actor—who plays the old gent, couldn't overcome the handicap of the part being too Puck-ish and elfish for comfort. Barry Nelson's playing of the boy wasn't too bad, particularly when he forgot to be over-coy, which he did manage at odd moments throughout the play.

BETTY FIELD was excellent at the beginning: she achieved the right air of whine, of tired self-pity, of shallow cynicism the part called for. The fact that her role palled one after a while was not all her fault: Kanin wrote the part in lengthy monotone and that's what Miss Field gave us to the best of her ability. Ray Walston does a nice bit as the telephone man enticed by the girl to leave the phone in when she can't pay the bill with her implied promise that he he could take it out in trade. Needless to say when he comes to collect, our girl is still holding on—or out. Pat Harrington and Dennie Moore get laughs as the old vaudeville team who've seen better days but who also want to help our young couple.

THE BEST PART of the production, however, is when the villainous jazz boys are on stage. These chaps—Joe Bushkin, George Auld, Sherman Kane, etc.—are top-notch musicians, handle their jazz that way and, in addition, go about their sinister parts on stage as if they were old-timers at it.

Donald Oenslager's set of the old rooming house and the girl's room was accurate enough in shabby detail but the realism was negated, to a large extent, by his overall soft, sentimental lighting. Which same can be said, in this case, for Mr. Kanin's directing and playwriting.

Hollywood:

Australian C. P. Acts on Brute Films

By David Platt

COMMUNISTS and progressives in this country are disturbed by the ceaseless, senseless production of sadistic and chauvinist films by Hollywood studios.

Our friends in other lands are alarmed too, but are fighting back. In Australia, for example, the influx of large numbers of Hollywood films whose "set aim is to make us accept the view that man is instinctively, naturally a killer" recently impelled the Communist Party of Australia to take a firm position on the Hollywood danger.

Warning the people that the American film trust is not only out to make money by trying to pervert public taste but also seeks to "mould, to condition the masses and the youth especially, for imperialist war," L. H. Gould of the Political Committee of the Australian Communist Party calls for an active boycott of this anti-human, anti-social 'art.' It is based, he writes in the Communist newspaper Tribune published in Sydney, "very largely on the primitive expressions of man's animal ancestors, on unrestrained animal impulses." He adds: "All these films are essentially war films."

The other day, he continues, "I had to see a trashy Hollywood film at the Plaza. I 'had to' because of a promise to my nephew in U. S. A. who takes a small part in it.

"There was this film, the supporting film, and ads for eight others in the current Hoyt theatre exhibitions in Sydney.

"Nine of the ten pictures depict human beings as irrational and insane, homicidal and sex-crazed. The themes are object lessons in how to murder, how to seduce, how to succeed in life by stamping on the faces of one's fellow beings.

"The ads used such terms as terror, suspense, woman's shame, and so on. Half of the illustrations accompanying the ads showed the characters brandishing guns all smoking. This is the 'culture' of dying capitalism."

To fight this 'art' which "pollutes man's mind" Gould urges agitation and organization everywhere against the "dirt and poison." He calls upon the trades unions, the housewives, returned soldiers, parents and citizens, cultural and educational groups to "unite and act."

And what Gould says about Australia applies with equal truth to our own country. He says: "A healthy democracy cannot exist . . . if the films (and also of course the radio, comic strips etc.) continue to poison the atmosphere."

Rubin Lecture on Soviet Art Criticisms This Sunday Night

Barnard Rubin will present an original paper The Soviet Art Criticisms and the Fight For Man this Sunday night, Jan. 8, 8:15 p.m. at 77 Fifth Ave.

Rubin, cultural editor and drama critic of the Daily Worker is being presented in a series of Sunday lectures on The Cultural Front by the Daily Worker. Rubin will illustrate his points with concrete examples from the current works of many noted authors, playwrights, etc.

There will be a question and answer period. Tickets are $1 and can be obtained at the Workers, Jefferson and 44 St. Bookshops.

'How Long Till Summer'

LAST WEEK, How Long Till Summer, a play attacking white supremacy, by Sarett and Herbert Rudley opened and closed almost as quickly as that. The Rudley's play had three good scenes but the authors ruined everything by violating one (among others) of the elementary rules of playwriting: unity of theme.

How Long Till Summer tried to tell two different stories separately: the effects of white chauvinism on a Negro child and the story of a Negro politician who finds he cannot serve his people while under the domination of a political racketeer. It is possible, of course, for a play to have at least one sub-theme; but it was not a question of sub-theme here—both were treated structurally as two separate subjects with little or only artificial integration. With no integration the effects of the author's good scenes—those dealing with the Negro child's reactions to the horrible blows of jimcrow, scenes imaginatively and expressionistically staged—were lost in the clumsy, conventional dialogue and insufficiently developed political theme.

THE LATTER was so badly done that the audience had only the barest idea, if that, of the major characters and situations. One never knew what kind of party the Negro politician belonged to or what kind of newspaper his friend published. One never knew why the political racketeer was regarded as the main enemy of Negro housing. As the racketeer's henchman himself rightly remarked in one of the few good lines of the play; after all, it's the bankers, not he, who are maintaining jimcrow housing.

It's too bad that no one told the authors that the ability they displayed in creating expressionistic, stylized and visually effective scenes does not necessarily connote an equal facility in creating conventional drama which demands other qualities: careful and detailed character building and change, the detailed plotting of crises and conflict, etc. Even a Sean O'Casey has his troubles handling both styles in one play so it takes a real mastery of the craft to be able to manage it. The responsibility of mastering the craft is much greater for those playwrights who want to say something worthwhile: the high quality of their intent demands an equally high quality of craftsmanship.

RALPH ALSWANG'S settings and lighting came closest to that kind of craftsmanship. Alswang had some tough demands to meet with this multi-styled script and his designs and effects carried the transition from illusionist settings to tortured, flaring dream world most effectively.

Mr. Rudley's directing, effective in the stylized scenes, was as clumsy and confused as his narration otherwise. Actors of unquestioned ability like Frank Wilson and Fredi Washington were left, in most cases, high and dry; Josh White, as the politician, was permitted to get lost early in the play, and exits, entrances, mise en scene, relationships, business were ineptly handled. Peter Capell, as the racketeer politician's henchman, for some reason, gave a competent imitation of the Nazi menace out-to-corrupt-the-hero characterizations that Hollywood used to present us with during the war and got a big hand for his effort.

Josh White, Jr., however, came across splendidly as the jimcrow tortured youngster, even overcoming the direction to do so. Despite Lillian Hellman's recent remarks, there is something to the directing craft; although I'm inclined to believe what she meant was that it isn't too difficult once one has a general background in theatre to support one's concept. There was no evidence of that here, however.

—B. R.

Around the Globe, a column of news and analysis by Joseph Starobin, appears Monday, Wednesday and Friday in the Daily Worker.

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Daily Worker Sports

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo

IF CARMINE VINGO, raw 20-year-old Bronx heavyweight is improving in his fight for life at St. Clares Hospital, it's to no particular credit of the ring powers that be in New York. They tried hard enough to do him in. They were in there pitching with Rocky Marciano's first punch that felled him in the opening frame, with the other left hook draping him in the next round, with the assortment of cruel punches Vingo took from then through the end of the fifth round and the final crusher in the sixth that sent him plummeting backwards, his head hitting the thin canvas floor with a sickening crunch.

Vingo will recover from the kayo and brain concussion which had his life hanging by a thread for several days. The good word is he'll walk out St. Clare's Hospital under his own power—something he couldn't do in the Madison Square Garden ring a week ago Friday. Yet it makes one sick to the stomach to think of how easily the Vingo near tragedy could've been avoided with the adoption of some of the ring reforms proposed by this corner time and again. It could have been avoided, and yet it was inevitable. It could've been avoided if there were boxing officials in New York worth the size of a man's heart. It was inevitable so long as there aren't any, so long as professional prizefighting remains what it is—legalized murder.

IF YOU NEED any additional proof of the incredible instincts of those in boxing's front offices, be they commissioners, managers, promoters or doctors, let me tell you something of what went on while Vingo lay on a hospital cot hovering between life and death.

The stricken fighter's manager is a sharp well-groomed young character name of Jackie Levine. This gentleman neatly dismissed himself of all responsibility by telling scribes in the hospital corridor outside Vingo's room last week: "If they allowed the old rule of a manager throwing in the towel, I would've stopped the fight before the knockout."

Jackie Levine tried to get out from under and no one knows it better than he! For one thing, though it's true a fighter's handlers are no longer permitted to throw in the towel, they can have a fighter spared needless punishment by simply telling the referee between rounds that their man is unable to continue the fight. Levine had this opportunity at the end of the fifth round last week when referee Harry Ebbets visited his corner to inquire about Vingo's condition.

Aside from the hypocritical bit about wanting to throw in the towel, anyone who has spent any time at all in the Garden working press pews at ringside has seen ample evidence of Levine's humanitarian instincts. I have watched the young man, who has yet to get his cufflinks smeared with the blood of one of his fighter's, show the most amazing heroism under fire. I have seen him try hard, oh so very hard, to have an over-the-hill lightweight like Terry Young prove that the line between him and a human punching bag can be thin indeed. Jackie Levine let Terry Young take one of the most ghastly beatings I have ever seen any fighter suffer for 10 rounds, before the ref stopped the blood-letting. I refer to the night Sandy Saddler disfigured Young's face into a gargoylish nightmare. On that occasion, too, the ref had given Levine ample opportunity to indicate his fighter couldn't continue. But I guess Levine is a stickler for formalities. If you can't give him a towel to play with, then he wants nothing to do with stopping a fight.

Some months later, when Terry Young's features had returned to normal and he almost looked human again, Levine matched this sad lightweight with one of the country's ranking welterweights. Charlie Fusari not only outweighed Young some 10 pounds, not only towered above him by some five or six inches, but could hit hard enough to floor any legitimate welter he could reach with his right hand. This was the 147-pounder Levine matched his 135-pound Young with.

Again for 10 stomach-turning rounds, Levine let Young take as brutal a one-sided pounding as you'll ever see any fighter take. The little lightweight was pounded and pulverized and floored without letup. You couldn't tell the blood and the lumps from the fighter, and through it all young Master Levine remained as unmoved as the gentleman who passes for a Commisison doctor at ring side. Oh the ref and the doc Nardiello made periodic inspections to Young's corner and Levine would throw a dirty towel over the fighter's face to wipe the blood clean and when the blood's wiped clean how can you tell the pain a fighter is suffering inside and if the manager and the doctor and the ref all agree that there's no cause for alarm I mean why stop the fight? If Terry Young winds up spending the last 20 years of his lifetime in some secluded state hospital coming out fighting at the sound of the breakfast, lunch and dinner bells, well, Mr. Jackie Levine will still be able to afford his fancy roll-collared shirts, and Doc Nardiello will have collected quite a fortune from that portion of his income coming out of sitting on the State Athletic Commission, and even an easily-swayed referee wont be having any trouble getting fights to work at the Garden. The Terry Youngs are a dime a dozen—but sound competent boxing officials are so very hard to find.

I WOULD MAKE one other remark on the Vingo incident. As you know, aside from the steady barrage of blows the weakened fighter took for five rounds, the thin canvas floor was as responsible as anything else for the brain concussion he suffered when he pitched backwards onto the canvas head first. Ring canvas has an absolute minimum of padding. A fighter takes his life in his hands everytime he enters the ring to risk a knockdown. Because if his head hits the non-resilient canvas with any degree of force he is flirting with a concussion on every knockdown. This is what happened to Vingo. Yet at that precise moment when hospital bulletins looked darkest, New York Boxing Commissioner Eddie Eagan was saying something to this effect:

"There is a certain rubber composition which can be used on ring floors to afford falling fighters better protection. But we'll have to hit on something else which is cheaper than the one I have in mind. I mean it ought to be cheap enough so that the fight clubs can install it."

At that moment, fight club promoters the country over were tabulating the boxoffice take for the outgoing fistic season 1949.

All Soph '5' Paces Hot City Comeback

By Lester Rodney

It was interesting to note that as the CCNY team shook down in the heat of the tremendously competitive traditional with St. Johns, it was five sophomores out there carrying the load. And how they carried it! With the belated emergence of Herb Cohen, captain of the unusual freshman team last year, the club that rose from the disappointing defeat by UCLA to down the unbeaten Brooklynites consisted mainly of Roman, Warner, Roth, Cohen and Layne, sophomores all, undoubtedly the team of the next several years for CCNY.

Of the four senior holdovers, Galiber and Mager had already receded in importance. Now Dambrot and Wittlin, at least for the moment, figure as the first line replacements in the revitalized scheme of things. Key man in the change is Cohen, the 19-year-old 6-1 ex-Erasmus all-scholastic teammate of Roth who took the longest to untrack as a varsity man but opened eyes when he finally did.

Herb's importance in Tuesday night's superbly played thriller of the year was in his defensive speed, savvy and hustle. He is one of those buzzing defensive men of the Red Holzman type who is fast enough to leave his own man and dart to disrupt another opponent, zooming back quickly to his own man if necessary. This lifts a team's defense, and as St. Johns discovered, can convert it into sudden, devastating attack.

THE PRAISE HAS to be spread for this great team job. Ed Roman, with his unstoppable hooks and soft jump shots, all delivered high and going away, was the hub with 23 points. Ed Warner, a driving ballplayer who wrung reluctant admiration from the enemy in the heat of the game, complements Roman perfectly with his driving in and sensational close up shotmaking when given any room at all. He gets that room when a defense has to try to double up to stop Roman. He scored 17.

Though he only scored once, Floyd Lane, the only man who went the full 40 minutes, again showed himself another great star ablooming. He moved and passed perfectly at fluent speed, got the ball into Roman perfectly, and above all, blanketed the set shots, McMahon and Calabrese, relentlessly for much of the way. These St. Johns marksmen don't need much room, but Lane is fast enough not to give that room, and at the same time not to be outfeinted and cut past as were the Kentucky sophs when Calabrese scored 30.

If City had an outside shooting threat of its own, it would be doubly murderous with its terrific inside game. Cohen, loosening up to his freshmen form, may yet fill this bill. He can shoot. Both he and Roth are good at cutting off the post, and Roth can do some damage from the bucket when Roman needs spelling. Nor will Dambrot, holder of all City scoring marks, be blanketed often.

So with the rising to the occasion for the big test, things are looking up again, and a quick look at the remaining schedule is in order with the team on the tourney rails again. From here in its Loyola, West Virginia, Niagara, Syracuse, Manhattan and NYU at the Garden, and Muhlenberg, Boston College, Princeton, St. Francis, Canisius and St. Joes away. We would say Loyola, Niagara, Muhlenberg and NYU are the prospective stumbling blocks.

IT SHOULD be said that St. Johns was not at top effectiveness with Al McGuire affected by a weak ankle. On the other hand, City actually outplayed St. Johns by a greater margin than the 54-52 scores indicates. Leading by 15 points and outplaying the Redmen off their feet, they were hampered by a tactical blunder which Holman himself recognized in time, slowing down too early. St. Johns seized the surrendered initiative and almost made it as big Zawoluk gave his best offensive performance and the set shots started dropping.

The crowd deserves a separate story. The jampacked arena really rocked to the rival sections. And afterward, down in 49th and 50th Streets as the balconies emptied, the jubilant CCNY's chanted "Poooooor St. Johns" as their belated answer to the "Poooor City" that had come from the St. Johns section in the UCLA game.

It was fun but not exactly accurate. St. Johns is still a tremendous ball club. It took, and will continue to take, a tremendous performance—plus—to beat them.

Ted Tinsley Says appears Tuesday and Thursday and in the weekend Worker.

LIU FACES TOUGH B. G.

LIU, back to its prewar ranking with a mark of 10-1 against topnotch competition, takes on another rough one tonight in Bowling Green. The visitors, who finished third in the tourney last spring, come in with a mainly veteran team, featured by 6-11 center Charley Share, and though they lost four early games, including a one pointer to unbeaten Holy Cross, are toughening fast as their last two victories show. They beat Loyola 63-59 and Brigham Young 75-50. Teaming with Share will be such familiars as Weber, Dudley, Long and Green.

In the opener tonight, resurgent NYU tackles a Temple team rated pretty well, but the Violets, finding themselves with soph Jim Brasco a key performer, should win despite a Temple height advantage centered in 6-7 Borsave. So should LIU, say we. The country's best,

Most significant out of town score Tuesday night was North Carolina State's 15-point thumping of San Francisco. The transplanted Indianians increasingly loom LIU's toughest remaining foe. Columbia finished its tour on high with a second straight over Oregon. In the Garden prelim, Manhattan looked improved as the skilled Byrnes played more, winning from George Washington 76-64 with Hank Poppe sizzling with 29

Costner Pits KO Rep Against Burton

While the appetite for Garden boxing may be somewhat lessened with the memory of last week's near tragedy so vivid in mind, International Boxing Club has cooked up another card of three ten-rounders tomorrow night in the 49th Street House of Blood.

The main ten, however, shapes up as a good attraction featuring two of the better welterweights around in Gene Burton and George Costner. The latter, a tall thin boxer with a destructive punch, is a stranger to New Yorkers, and will be the object of considerable attention in his local debut. Costner has that fine a record out of town, being rated by many as the most logical challenger for Ray Robinson's crown now that Kid Gavilan had his chance and failed.

Burton, stablemate of Robinson's, is a smooth workman, and more familiar to local fans than his hard hitting foeman. Gene drew and lost and in two fights against Gavilan. Last year, however, he racked up a 7-1 record, losing only to Pat Byers. Interestingly enough, that same brother Byers was belted out in one round several weeks later by Costner, who owns a record of 48 knockouts in 85 pro starts.

Much is at stake in tomorrow's fight for Costner. He has an over-the-weight Philadelphia fight with Robinson scheduled for next month, and the importance of it will rise or fall in direct proportion with Costner's efforts against Burton tomorrow. Early in his career, Costner met Robinson after racking up a deadly streak of knockouts. The great Ray stopped the inexperienced kid cold in the first frame. But that was four years ago, Costner points out, and he's looking forward to his return with the welter champ.

In the other two tens, veteran middleweight Harold Green takes on Paddy Young, who won every one of his starts in 1949. The opening ten is in the form of a comeback for another vet, Brownsville's lefthooking Morris Reif, who'll be trying to crash back into the welter picture against Pete Kennedy.

Giants Sign McCormick

Veteran outfielder Mike McCormick yesterday was signed by the New York Giants as "bench insurance" for the 1950 campaign.